The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,639.—New Series.

BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1867.

Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For one year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52	0
including postage	„	72	0
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Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs.	5	0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .. 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto .. 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „
In the native languages, double the above.
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES. EACH—RUPEE 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

DACOSTA—May 14th, at Porulea, Zillah, Maunbhoom, the wife of Samuel Da Costa, Esq., Principal Sudder Ameen, of a daughter.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTH.

RICE—May 15th, at Kohat, the wife of Captain H. C. P. Rice, 2nd in Command, 1st Regiment, Sikh infantry, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ROGERS—PRIOR—May 18th, at Dhurmsala, by the Revd. J. J. Hocking, M. A., George William Rogers, Esq., B. A., to Emily Gawler, eldest daughter of Colonel Charles Prior, Commandant 1st Goorkha Light Infantry.

DEATH.

NICHTERLEIN—May 20th, at Agra, Frederick Nichterlein, Esq., Indigo Planter, of Mudrock Factory, Ally hur, aged 24 years.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd &	17th	Leave Bussorah	19th &	2nd
„ Muscat	8th	22nd	„ Bushire	23rd	6th
„ B. Abbas	11th	25th	„ Linga	25th	9th
„ Linga	12th	26th	„ B. Abbas	28th	11th
„ Bushire	16th	30th	„ Muscat	29th	12th
Arrive Bussorah	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd	16th

The Steam Ship "COMORIN," 488 tons, and 80 H. P., Commander R. Taunton, will be despatched, as above, on 3rd June.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about........ 11th and 25th.
„ Kurrachee on .... 10th and 25th.

The S[illegible]m Ship "PENANG," 699 tons, and 120 H. P., Commander W. McCa[illegible], will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the [illegible] Overland Mail.

N. B.—When [illegible] English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., the Kurrachee Steam[illegible] sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. [illegible] at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid [illegible] Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Ste[illegible] is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the steamer of the 1st, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above twice a month with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 and	15	Leave Calcutta	1 and	15
„ Carwar	2 „	16	„ Bimlipatam	4 „	18
„ Narakel	5 „	19	„ Vizagapatam	4 „	18
„ Tuticorin		20	„ Coconada	5 „	19
„ Colombo		21	„ Madras	10 „	24
„ Galle			„ Negapatam	11 „	25
„ Negapatam	10 and	24	„ Galle	14	
„ Madras	15 „	30	„ Colombo		28
„ Coconada	17 „	2	„ Tuticorin		29
„ Vizagapatam	18 „	3	„ Narakel	18 and	1
„ Bimlipatam	18 „	3	„ Carwar	19 „	4
Arrive Calcutta	20 „	5	Arrive Bombay	20 „	5

The Steam Ship *Cashmere* 1,028 tons, 200 H. P., Commander P McCorkindale, will be despatched as above, on the 1st June, at noon.

During the S. W. Monsoon—viz., from the 1st June to 15th August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for these ports and the Neilgherries may be landed at Narakel, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by backwater to stations on the Madras Railway.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging passengers and cargo with the French Company's steamers.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer, which will leave Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Carnac Bunder to	Oorun		Oolwa		Rewas		Karunja		Dhurumtur	
	FARES.									
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	2	1	3	1	2	0	2	0	3	0
Second Class	0	8	0	12	0	8	0	8	0	12
Third Class	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	6

The Steam Ferry Boats will on and after the 18th January run as follows until further notice:—

From Carnac Bunder, the Dhurrumtur Ferry will leave every morning at 8 A. M., and the Oolwa Ferry at 9 A. M.

From Dhurrumtur and Oolwa every afternoon at 1 P. M.

First Class Season Tickets available for either Ferry for a period of six months are issued at Rs. 50.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 29th October 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in the Carnac Bunder.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

DOWN STEAMERS.			UP STEAMERS.		
Bombay	Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin	Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry	„	Sunday.	Beypore	„	Sunday.
Vingorla	„	Sunday.	Calicut	„	Sunday.
Goa	„	Monday.	Tellicherry	„	Monday.
Carwar	„	Monday.	Cannanore	„	Monday.
Compta	„	Monday.	Mangalore	„	Tuesday.
Mangalore	„	Tuesday.	Compta	„	Wednesday.
Cannanore	„	Wednesday.	Carwar	„	Wednesday.
Tellicherry	„	Wednesday.	Goa	„	Wednesday.
Calicut	„	Wednesday.	Vingorla	„	Thursday.
Beypore	„	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry	„	Thursday.
Cochin	Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay	Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "SIR JOHN LAWRENCE," will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 1st proximo. From Cochin she will continue her voyage to Colombo, Madras, and if sufficient inducement offers, to Calcutta returning the same route.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 21st May 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Barque "AOA," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once and to take delivery, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the risk and expense of the concerned.

For the London Asiatic and American Co. Lt.

A. E. ASHLEY, Joint Manager.

Agents Barque *Aoa.*

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "PRINCE ALFRED," from London, are requested to send Boats alongside immediately for their respective goods as they came to hand; failing which the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of those concerned.

Captain Thirkell will not be responsible for the contents or condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

BLACKWELL & Co,

Agents Ship *Prince Alfred.*

NOTICE CONSIGNEES of Goods per "ASIATIC," ANDREW, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their cargo, without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Andrew will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,

Agents for Captain Andrew.

Bombay, 22nd May 1867.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on TUESDAY, the 4th June at 12 noon, for the purpose of considering, and if so determined, confirming the following special Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on the 18th instant

1st. That the Secretaries and Treasurers be and they are hereby authorized to distribute the sum of Rs. 400 per Share to the members of the Company out of the Reserve Fund and Paid-up Capital of the Company, in the proportion of Rs. 150 per Share from the Reserve Fund and Rs. 250 per Share from the Paid-up Capital.

2nd. That the Secretaries and Treasurers be and they are hereby authorized to dispose of such vessels belonging to the Company as they may think proper, on the best terms obtainable, and that on such sale or sales taking place the money thereby realized shall be immediately distributed amongst the Shareholders.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 20th May, 1867.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez on the 5th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 5th and 20th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agent in England.

RATES OF FARES TO SUEZ.

First Class........£45 } Exclusive of Wines.
Second Class........£35 }

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., 11, Rumford Street, Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The Steam Ship "KRISHNA," 1,500 Tons, Captain COBURN, will be despatched on the 5th June.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,

Treasurers and Managers.

STEAM TO TRIESTE

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) under arrangements entered into with the Australian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, book Passengers and Cargo through to Trieste:—

For Passengers.

First Class..........£ 64 10 0 } Including Railway
Second Class.........£ 37 5 0 } Transit thro' Egypt.

For further particulars and rates of freight apply to

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,

Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 3rd August 1866.

STEAM TO MARSEILLES.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—Under arrangements entered into with the Compagnie Marseillaise de Navigation a Vapeur, are prepared to undertake the carriage of passengers and cargo between Bombay and Marseilles.

For Freight and Passage apply to Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE et Fils Marseilles or to the undersigned at Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,

Treasurers and Managers.

23rd May 1867.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.
2 „ Linen Collars.
½ „ Under-Vests.
1 „ Fine White Cotton Socks.
1 „ Fine Colored do.
1 „ White Cambric Handkerchiefs.
1 „ Colored do. do.
1 (one) Overland Suit.
2 (two) Sleeping Suits.
2 (two) Pairs Kid Gloves.
6 (six) Scarfs and Ties.
1 Scarf Ring.
1 Walking Stick.
1 Umbrella.
1 Binocular Glass.
1 Rug with Strap.
1 Dressing Bag.
1 Hand Portmanteau.
2 Overland Trunks.
1 Clothes Bag.
1 Opera Hat.
1 Travelling Hat.
1 Courier Bag.
1 Easy Chair.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:

BADHAM BROTHERS.

NOTICES.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA,—(IN LIQUIDATION).—The Liquidators hereby intimate that on the 3rd proximo they will distribute to the Shareholders a first DIVIDEND of Rs. 36 per Share. To entitle Shareholders to participate in this distribution, they must lodge their Certificates of stock at the Bank's Office on or before 28th instant. Those failing to do so will receive no dividend until next distribution.

Shareholders drawing dividends must appear in person, or by duly constituted Attorneys.

The Transfer Books of the Bank will be closed from 28th instant to 10th proximo.

JAMES HOSSACK, Manager.

Bombay, 21st May 1867.

MRS. BLOMFIELD, DRESSMAKER and MILLINER, 25, Meadow Street, opposite the New Oriental Bank. Orders of every description promptly executed, at strictly moderate charges.

N. B.—Ladies' own materials made up.

BOMBAY LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY LIMITED.—An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Company's Offices, David Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, June 7th, 1867 at 3 P. M., to confirm the following Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held May 6th, 1867.

1st. That the report of the Directors concurred in by the Auditors now read to the Meeting together with the Balance Sheet made up to the 28th February last, be and hereby are adopted.

2nd. That the Bombay Landing and Shipping Company Limited be wound up voluntarily.

3rd. That Mr. Thomas Lidbetter and Mr. J. R. K. Johnson be appointed Liquidators, and their joint remuneration be two and a half per cent. as to one half thereof on the Assets realized and as to the other half thereof on the Assets divided among the Creditors and Shareholders of the Company.

Also to pass the following resolution:—

"That the Liquidators may have power to compromise all Calls and liabilities capable of resulting in debts, and all claims whether present or future subsisting or supposed to subsist between the Company, and any contributory or alleged contributory or other debtor or person apprehending liability to the Company, and all questions in any way relating to or affecting the Assets of the Company or the winding up of the Company generally upon such terms as may be agreed upon with power for the Liquidators to take any security for the discharge of such debts or liabilities and to give complete discharges in respect of all or any such Debts Calls or Liabilities."

By order of the Board of Directors,

J. R. K. JOHNSON,

Acting Manager.

Bombay, 6th May 1867.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY ALTERATION OF TRAINS (about 3rd June next.)—During the Monsoon the Passenger Trains on the G. I. P. Railway will run as under:—

MAIN LINE TRAINS (NORTH EASTERN.)

The mixed Train now leaving Bombay for Nagpore and Khundwah at 7-0 A. M. will leave at 7-15 A. M.

The present 8-30 P. M. Mail Train from Bombay to Nagpore and Khundwah will leave at 7-0 A. M.

The mixed Train now leaving Nagpore at 9-0 A. M. and Khundwah at 2-0 P. M. for Bombay will leave Nagpore at 11-45 A. M. and Khundwah at 1-0 P. M.

The Mail Train now leaving Nagpore at 9-30 P. M. and Khundwah at 7-0 A. M. for Bombay, will leave Nagpore at 9-0 A. M. and Khundwah at 5-15 P. M.

An additional Down Local Passenger Train (1st, 2nd and 3rd class) will be run daily from Bombay to Callian leaving Bombay at 1-0 P. M. and arriving at Callian at 3-0 P. M.

MAIN LINE TRAIN (South Eastern).

The present 9-15 A. M. passenger Train from Bombay to Poona will leave Bombay at 9-0 A. M. arriving at Poona at 5-0 P. M.

The present mixed Train now leaving Bombay for Sholapoor at 3-0 P. M., will leave at 7-15 A. M.

The 9-30 P. M. Mail Train from Bombay to Sholapoor will leave at 2-30 P. M. reaching Poona at 9-25. P. M.

The passenger Train now leaving Poona for Bombay at at 9-45 A.M., will leave at 10-0 A.M.

The up-mixed Train now leaving Sholapoor for Bombay at 12-0 midnight will leave at 4-0 P.M.

The up-mail Train now leaving Sholapoor for Bombay at 12-45 P.M. will leave at 5-0 A.M.

MAHIM BRANCH.

The existing up and down Mahim Trains are slightly accelerated.

W. KNOX.,

General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, May 16th 1867.

THE ORIENTAL FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.—IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held on SATURDAY, the 1st JUNE next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Office of Mr. P E. BENDIR, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Liquidators Report on the progress of the liquidation.
2. To consider a letter addressed to the undersigned by Mr P E. Bendir, tendering his resignation of the Office of Liquidator.

W. GILBERT, } Liquidators.
SOONDERJEE PRAGJEE, }

Bombay, 17th May 1867.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S)

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to the Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ¼, ½, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address—

THOMAS WILKINSON (LATE BRIDGE & Co.)

270, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from Impaired digestion.

It is not affected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ¼, ½, and ½ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who during the campaign in the Crimea daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in ¼ and pint bottles.

AGENTS.

Bombay.............. { TREACHER & Co.
{ ROGERS & Co.
Poonah.............. { ROGERS & Co.
{ TREACHER & Co.
Kurrachee........ BUDGETT and HUGHES.
Kotree .... BUDGETT and HUGHES.

NOTICES.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. VII., for May—CONTRIBUTORS for the next number are requested to forward their MSS. at once.

PUNCH IN INDIA can be obtained *in Bombay*—At Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, and Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, No. 10, Hummum Street.

In Poona—At Messrs. ROGERS & Co., 23, Civil Lines.

In London—At MR. G. STREET, 39, Cornhill.

TWO or THREE GENTLEMEN can be ac- commodated with BOARD and LODGINGS in an English family. Pleasantly situated at Byculla. Terms moderate, apply to "W." Office of this paper.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance against loss by fire, on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

2nd April, 1866.

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—CAPITAL £1,000,000 STER[illegible]G.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents, [illegible] are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the above Company.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 15th December, 1866.

AN ENGLISH Family Residing at Byculla, close to the BYCULLA HOTEL, wishes to meet with a Gentleman to board and lodge with them. Terms Rs. 100 per mensum. For further particulars apply to "A. B." Office of this paper.

Stabling for a Horse and Gharry can be had if required

BANK OF INDIA IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE—AN ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the Bank of India will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 24, Rampart Row, on FRIDAY the 31st instant, at 3 o'clock P. M.

1. To receive the Report of the Liquidators.
2. To appoint a Liquidator in the place of Mr. Gray who has resigned.

J. D. ROBINSON } Liquidators.
BERAMJI NAOROSJI }

Bombay, 17th May 1867.

SELECTIONS OF MUSIC.—Done up in limp covered books with Gold facings, and consisting each of about 25 pieces of Music, SONGS, DUETS, INSTRUMENTAL PIECES and DANCE MUSIC, each, Rs. 10.

NOVELLO'S PART SONG BOOKS containing six Parts-Songs in each book—a Series of 14 Books—Rs. 12.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rampart Row.

GEORGE NICOLL & Co., Boot and Shoe Warehouse, 24, Meadow Street. Next door to Messrs. Treacher & Co., Fort, Bombay.

BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA'S ESTATE.—NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of 7½ per cent. (seven and a half per cent.) will be paid on and after the 1st June next to all Indian Creditors on this Estate who have signed the Trust Deed and who have rendered their claims to the Trustees on and before this date, in terms of the advertisement of the 11th April last, provided all such claims have been admitted by the Trustees and are verified by affidavit of the Creditors before the aforesaid 1st June.

T. F. PUNNETT,

Manager to the Trustees of B. F. Cama.

6, Rampart Row, Bombay, 15th May 1867.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND EDINBURGH.

Paid-up Capital	£250,000	0	0
Reserved Fund £222,346 10 11			
Suspense Accounts 93,514 10 1			
	315,861	1	0
Total Accumulated Funds	2,510,139	0	0
Annual Income, from Fire, Life and Investments	652,127	11	10
FIRE BUSINESS.			
The Directors reported in 1865 that the PREMIUMS had amounted to	£240,783	9	10
During the Year 1866 the Premiums amounted to £336,011 8 0			
Deducting Re-Insurances 55,467 17 8			
The Nett Premiums are	280,543	10	4
Exhibiting an Increase of	£39,76[illegible]	0	6
The Losses by Fire paid during the year amounted to	£190,192	[illegible]	4

The undersigned are prepared to accept risks on BUNGALOWS, DWELLING HOUSES and GODOWNS, &c., at moderate rates.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.—TERMS CASH.—JEWELLERY—A large assortment in all its branches.

WATCHES—Gold and Silver English and Geneva.

OPERA, Marine and Race Glasses.

Silver Cake Knives and Electro Silver Plated Spoons and Forks; Ivory Handled Table Cutlery; Papier Mache; Drawing Room Chairs; Ladies' Work Boxes and Desks; Pearl and Tortoise-shell Ladies' Companions; Card Cases and Paper Cutters.

SCENTS—Piesse and Lubins' and others.

Patent Iron and Brass Bedsteads with Mosquito Curtain Rods.

HENESSY'S Brandy....................Rs. 24 per dozen.
Champagne Vineyard Proprietors' Brandy „ 22½ „

No. 11, Meadow Street. H & A. BERENS.

AERATED WATERS.—MESSRS. ROGERS & Co. have, as is well known, for many years devoted their closest attention as Chemists to the manufacture of the above necessaries of life. Their long and intimate experience of the systems of Charcoal filtration has enabled them to construct Filters vastly superior to the much vaunted and advertised Charcoal Block, a medium which no Chemist can use without soon discovering its defects.

The use of Steam Power has enabled them to dispense with native or animal labour in aerating the water, and thus to produce a beverage of unsurpassable excellence: and as, for nearly quarter of a century they have been Agents for the most celebrated Soda Water Machinists in England—Messrs. Hayward, Tyler & Co.—they have been able to test experimentally every improvement in Soda Water Machinery during that long period.

The following are the principal WATERS manufactured by Rogers & Co.:—

SODA WATER, free from excess of Alkali, and therefore from that soapy taste characterising bazaar and other Waters.
LEMONADE.
TONIC WATER, a delicious assuagant which, as manufactured by Rogers & Co., cannot be imitated.
GINGERADE.
POTASH WATER.
LITHIA WATER.
SELTZER WATER.
VICHY WATER (Alterative and Alkaline.)
OREZZA WATER (chalybeate).

From the complete collection of Analyses in their possession Messrs. R. & Co. can prepare numerous other Mineral Waters with great accuracy.

SYRUPS.

TONIC REFRESHER (name registered). An excellent addition to Soda Water, in Faintness or Dejection, when recourse would otherwise be had to Alcoholic stimulants.
LEMON.
TONIC LEMON.
GINGER.
FRUIT of various kinds.

The printed instructions for the unpacking and preservation of Soda Water which Messrs. R. & Co. issued to their mofussil constituents twelve months ago, and which, they perceive, have been adopted by a neighbouring house, run as follows:—It is important that the Soda Water when received should be at once unpacked, and the bottles laid on their sides (the liquid covering the corks) with dry straw between. If this precaution be not attended to, it is very probable that the contents will afterwards be found ullaged and bad.

ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists,

Bombay and Poona.

METEOROLOGICAL and other Scientific Instruments. Messrs. ROGERS & Co. invite attention to their stock of Rain Gauges, Barometers, and other Philosophical instruments, the accuracy of which may be relied on.

Rain Gauges, Cassellas plain.
Do. Dr. Livingstone's Portable, with Maximum, Minimum, and ordinary Thermometers, in Cases.
Aneroid Barometers, for the pocket, and of a larger size with scales of altitude to 10,000 feet.
Marine Barometers.
Sun Dials on Marble Slabs with detonating Guns for noon.
Wet and Dry Bulb Thermometers.
Maximum and Minimum Thermometers Cassella's Patent, requiring no Magnet.
Solar Thermometers in Vacuum Tubes.
Dr. Aitken's Clinical Thermometers.
Pocket, Bath, and other Thermometers.
Galvanic and Magnetic Batteries.
A new Blasting Fuse, for exploding with the small Rhumkorff's Battery, Invented by the Chemi[illegible]t of the War Department.
Numerous other Scientific Instruments.

ROGERS [illegible] Co., Bombay.

ROGERS & Co.'s MEDIC[illegible]L CIRCULAR—

Saccharo-Chirettine, The [illegible] new Quinine Substitute.
True Goa Powder or Sali[illegible] [illegible]ubic Acid, The Specific for Indian Ringworm.
Chemical Food, or Com[illegible]ound Syrup of the Phosphates.
Saccharated Wheat P[illegible]hosphates, for children.
Dr. Hamilton's Oil[illegible] of Argemone Mexicana, for Cholera.
Solution of Glo[illegible]
Pancreatine, fo[illegible]ine, 5 per cent.
Pancreatine G[illegible] emulsing Cod Liver Oil.
Pancreatin[illegible] Globules.
Pepsine G[illegible] Emulsion (Dr. Dobel's).
Digital[illegible] Globules and Lozenges.
Mac[illegible]ne Granules.
[illegible] Dougall's Carbolic Acid Soap, for disinfecting Tenting, Bedding, &c., and for general purposes.
[illegible]d Liver Oil with
Iodide of Iron,
Iron and Quinine,
Iron, Quinine, and Strychnia.
Quinine.
Strychnia.
Physostigma.
Hydr, Bichlor.
Cod Liver Dragees.
Datura Tatula Cigars for Asthma.
Endoscopes.
Richardson's Anaesthetic Ether Spray Apparatus.
India Rubber Ear Protectors for Catarrh in the Ears.

ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists,

Bombay and Poona.

NOTICES.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.,

CIVIL, MILITARY AND NAVAL OUTFITTERS, ROBE MAKERS BY APPOINTMENT TO THE UNIVERSITY, HATTERS, HOSIERS, &c., &c.

BEG to inform their CUSTOMERS and the PUBLIC, that their Stock for the present year is now complete.

Every article having been purchased by MR. WATSON, who has just returned from his annual visit to the principal Manufacturing Districts of Europe, where the best goods are produced for the West End of London and Parisian Markets, we confidently offer our Stock as consisting only of the best and newest styles of Goods.

GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

Our Stock of the well known materials manufactured, from pure German Wool is very large and well assorted and contains all the new styles suitable for Trowserings and Suits. This material has received our particular attention, and we warrant it to wear for six years and to be the best that can be produced. The price is the lowest that a suit of the same quality can be obtained for in any part of the world.

The complete suit Rs. 70.

We are now making up an entirely New Article, which combines lightness of texture and cheapness with great durability, manufactured from the finest English and Australian Wools, we warrant it to wear well and to be free from Cotton or Shoddy.

Coat..................Rs. 21
Vest....................„ 9
Trouser...............„ 12
Or the complete Suit ... „ 40

Another New Material made from Pure Australian Wool very fine and soft.

The complete suit ...Rs. 50
Coat........................„ 25
Vest........................„ 10
Trouser....................„ 16

OLITICAL, MILITARY AND NAVAL UNIFORMS.

Our Political, Military and Naval Uniforms have for many years been renowned alike for their being in compliance with the latest Regulations and the quality of material employed.

MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

Swords, Belts, Pouches, Spurs, Buttons and Laces,—the best London made only.

PEA JACKETS.

Our Pea Jackets combines elegance with comfort, and are universally approved off.

PORTSMOUTH Pilot Reefing Jackets.

FULL DRESS SUITS.

Our Black superfine Broad Cloths are manufactured by the best West of England makers only and we guarantee them to be of the very best quality.

Superfine Broad Cloths of the best makers in Scarlet, Black, Rifle, and Invisible Green Blues and Fancy Colors.

Venetians, Meltons, Zephyrs, Elastics, and Silk and Wool Coatings.

Regulation Cloths of all colors for Uniforms.

TROUSERINGS.

Doeskins, Cassimeres Deerskins and Diagonals.

White and Fancy Linen Drills and Ducks.

Bedford Cords and Buckskins for Riding Trousers and Breeches.

Milled Flannels for Cricketing Suits.

VESTINGS.

White and Colourd Silk Vestings.

Commodore and Pique Vestings.

OVERCOATS.

Milled Cloths, Pilots, Sealskins and Vecunas.

All our Clothing is made up on the premises, is cut by experienced London Artists, and we guarantee every garment to fit.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.

After the 1st of June all orders for Fancy Goods to be addressed, East Street, Poona.

No. 1, Hummum Street.

MANSFIELD TESTIMONIAL FUND.—It is proposed to place in the Frere Hall a full length Portrait of the Hon'ble S. Mansfield, C.S.I., in commemoration of his services as Commissioner in Sind. Subscriptions towards this object are invited and may be paid into the Agra Bank. Any surplus funds will be devoted to an Educational endowment, or to any other purpose of which the donors may approve.

W. G. HALL, Chairman Chamber of Commerce.
A. E. DENSO,
NAOMUL HOTECHUND, C.S.I.
BYRAMJEE MERWANJEE,
SHAIK ABDOOL GUFFOOR.

Kurrachee, 15th May 1867.

NOTICE.—Letters of administration (with the Exemplification of the Probate of the last Will and Testament with a Codicil thereto annexed) of JOHN SWANSON late a Major General on the retired List of [illegible] Majesty Indian Forces, deceased, having been granted [illegible] Her Majesty's Court of Judicature at Bombay to FRANCIS [illegible] by the High [illegible] RICHARD SWANSON, Esquires. All persons indebted to the [illegible] deceased's Estate or having property of his in their hands, are [illegible] requested to pay the debts or hand the property to the adm[illegible]istrators, and NOTICE is hereby given to all the credito[illegible]rs of the deceased and persons having any claim on his e[illegible]state that unless they establish their debts or claims within one month from the date of this advertisement, the asset[illegible] will be handed over by the administrators to Richard Willis and Thomas Peter Thide, Esquires the Executors [illegible] the deceased.

ACLAND, PREN[illegible]IS & BISHOP,

Solic[illegible]itors, High Court.

Bombay, 29th April 1867.

BYCULLA OIL MILL[illegible].—Raw Linseed Oil Rs. 2-5, Boiled Linseed [illegible]il Rs. 2.9 per Imperial Gallon, delivered at the Mill[illegible] Quantities under 50 Gallons charged extra.

At ROGERS & Co[illegible]s Works, Byculla.

MILNER'S FIRE PROO[illegible] SAFES.—FOR SALE—Two Milner's Fire P[illegible] [illegible]of Safes the property of the SCINDE, PUNJAUB and DELHI BANK in Liquidation. For particulars apply t[illegible] JAMES WINDRAM Agent for the Liquidators, 10, Ram[illegible]art Row.

J. HALPERN, 38, Meadow Street, CHRO- NOMETER, WATCH and [illegible]OCK Maker, Seal Engraver, &c., Watches caref[illegible] cleaned and repaired. Every description of Jeweller[illegible] made to order at very moderate prices.

THE following passage [illegible] required:—

From Bombay to the Cape of G[illegible]d Hope—For (4) four time-expired Soldiers.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 25th April 1867.

NOTICE.—A Native Capitalist who has done business on his own account in Bombay on a large scale, and is well acquainted with Commercial men, influential Native Chiefs, and Land-owners in Guzerat, will be happy to further the interests of Commercial Gentlemen *i.e.* European Capitalists who may be doing business on *very sound principles* on their own account in Bombay or on behalf of Commercial and Manufacturing Houses of established reputation in England. Satisfactory references if necessary, as to social position, substance, and ability to execute orders, &c. *only* when complete arrangements are mutually made, with respect to money orders, delivery of goods, &c. Apply to W. S. care of Manager *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

KOUSANIE TEA.

WE beg to intimate that we have been ap- pointed AGEN[illegible] [illegible] KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY (LIMITED), [illegible] Upper India, whose Teas are much in demand and h[illegible] esteemed.

We can offer the finest Black Leaf Pekoe at Rs. 2-12 per lb.; a very fine Souchong at Rs. 2-8, and Kousanie Mixture composed of (Black and genuine not colored) Green Tea at Rs. 2-8 per lb. in 5 lbs. and 10 lbs. Boxes.

J. A. BROWN & Co.

1, Dean Lane, Bombay, 30th April 1867.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

A Catalogue of CHEAP PUBLICATIONS, and of a large selection of New and Standard Works, with a list of Bohn's Publications reduced to English Prices, is available on application.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Shand and Mason's Fire [illegible]ngines complete wit[illegible] suction and delivery Hose, [illegible] just arrived per "Clarendon," from London.

Daily expected [illegible] small supply of Galvanised Corrugated Iron per "Daphne," for which orders will now be received.

Orders [illegible] from Town and Country executed with despatch [illegible]nd care, for Ba[illegible] [illegible] Iron, Boiler Plate, Rivets, Angle and T. Iron, [illegible]t and Sheer Steel.

Engineers' and Contractors' Plant.
Steam and Hand Pumps.
Steam and Hand Cranes.
Derrick Cranes, &c. &c.

Estimates given for every description of Machinery, Iron Work, Hardware, and general Ironmongery Goods.

W. NICOL & Co.,

D. FLETCHER, Agent.

Bombay, 11th May 1867.

HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE, ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.—The Proprietor of this Hotel, one of the first established and the best and most favourably known in Alexandria, has the honour to inform his Patrons, the Indian, China, and the Australasian public, that the Hotel has been thoroughly repaired, enlarged, fitted up, and furnished in the most complete manner. No expense has been spared to make it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment, both for Gentlemen and Families, to be found in Egypt. The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the Premises.

The Table is abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Manager. The Wines, Liquors, and Beers are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets.

The Proprietor confidently recommends this Hotel to the patronage of Travellers and Residents in Egypt, all of whom may be here accommodated with the comforts of a Home at moderate charges.

Horses and Carriages may be had on the Premises.

There is a Table d'Hote twice a day, but Dinners are served in Private Rooms when required.

An Omnibus is daily at the Railway Station, and on the Pier for the conveyance of Passengers to and from the Hotel.—ENGLISH IS SPOKEN.

FLAMENT, Proprietor.

NOTICES.

SOMETHING NEW!—THE DIVAN EX- CHANGE, No. 5 APOLLO STREET, kept by a White Man and his White Assistants.

To meet a want long felt in Bombay, this Establishment has recently been opened for the benefit of the Public and its Proprietor, and combines

AN AMERICAN RESTAURANT,
AN ICE CREAM SALOON, with
AN ENGLISH COFFEE HOUSE,

where neatness, cleanliness, and wholesomeness are main features.

The Rooms are commodious and centrally located, convenient for both

TRAVELLERS & RESIDENTS,

who can obtain on application properly cooked and tastefully served BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, SUPPERS, and other LIGHT REFRESHMENTS, such as Cold Meats, Fresh Oysters, Sandwiches, Bread and Cheese, &c. &c., together with AMERICAN DRINKS of all descriptions.

SHERBET,
DRAUGHT ALE } or Arf and Art
DRAUGHT PORTER }
DRAUGHT CIDER,
DRAUGHT SODA-WATER from Frozen Vaults and Snowey Fountains,
ICE CREAMS, CAKES, FRUIT, and CONFECTIONERY, and many other requisites and conveniences, including STAMPS, best AMERICAN TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.

The House is supplied with Local and Foreign Papers. Tickets to places of Amusement and information respecting the arrival and departure of Trains and Steamers may also be obtained.

Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE PATENT PRESS COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given that a CALL of Rs. 100 per share has been made and is payable at the Office of the Company on the 1st June.

An interim Dividend of Rs. 100 per share is also declared and is payable subject to the payment of above Call on production of Share Certificates.

ROBINSON & Co., Managers.

Bombay, 22nd May 1867.

CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION.)—NOTICE is hereby given that a first distribution of ASSETS of the above Corporation, at the rate of Rs. 7 per Share, will be made at the Office of the Corporation, No. 6, Rampart Row, on and after MONDAY, the 13th instant, from 12 to 4 P. M. daily until the 31st idem.

Shareholders will be required to produce the receipts granted to them in exchange for Certificates of Shares, or the Allotments and Memoranda.

A. ROONAN, } Liquidators.
KESHOWRAO BHASKERJEE, }

Bombay, 7th May 1867.

RED BOOT MART—ESTABLISHED 1845.—R. PARTRIDGE has THIS DAY received per Steamer *Nada* the following Goods made expressly to order:—

Ladies' Black and Bronze Kid Black and Coloured Cashmere White Satica, White Jean and the Croquet Boot in Kid, with and without heels, for house and walking purposes.

Ladies Black and Colored Morocco and White Jean Slippers.

Boys and Girls Boots and Shoes from size 1 to 4, in great variety.

Gentlemen's Silk, Patent, Kid Enamel, Calf, Morocco, Kangaroo Brown, White and Straw Colored Buckskin, Canvas and Arill Boots and Shoes.

Knee and thigh Gaiters with spring and button Fastenings.

Napblian Riding Boots in Brown and Enamel Leather. Gentlemen's Patent, Black and Colored Morocco Turkish Pile and Fancy Slippers.

All orders promptly attended to. Terms—CASH.

WESTERN INDIA HOTEL COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 30th day of May instant, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Offices of Messrs. Forbes and Co., Elphinstone Circle, when the following resolutions will be submitted to the Meeting:—

1st. That the Resolution come to at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on Tuesday, the 14th day of May, instant,—"That Clause 15 of the "Articles of Association of the Company, viz., that in "case the Company should at any time be wound up, it "shall be wound up by the High Court of Judicature, "Bombay, be rescinded," be confirmed.

2nd. That the Company be wound up voluntarily.

G. W. TERRY,

Secretary W. I. Hotel Company (Limited.)

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,

THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICE.—MESSRS. THACKER, VINING, & Co. beg to notify to the Friends and Patrons of their Establishment that a PICTURE GALLERY and MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT is now open on the FIRST FLOOR of the premises in Rampart Row, to which they are invited to pass a leisure half hour with the Pictures and Portfolios.

The LIBRARY, consisting of a vast collection of NEW and STANDARD BOOKS, POPULAR SERIES OF LIGHT LITERATURE, and all the best CHEAP PUBLICATIONS of the day remains on the lower floor.

A list of NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS with terms for supply of the same may be had on application.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A MONEY ORDER AGENCY will be opened at SHOLAPORE from the 1st Proximo.

EDWIN W. S. LOGIN, Controller.

Controller Money Order Office,

Bombay, 22nd May 1867.

ROSSELET & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.

No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, will be held at the Agent's Office, No. 26, Meadow Street, on WEDNESDAY the 29th May 1867, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the following business:—

1. To receive the Report and Accounts of the Company for the year ending 31st December 1866.
2. To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation.
3. To declare a Dividend.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year, and fix their remuneration; and to amend the following Clause of the Deed:—

"That for the future the qualification of the Directors be fixed to the ownership of 5 shares each, instead of the ownership of 10 Shares each as provided by Clause 61 of the Deed of co-partenership."

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 20th to 29th May 1867, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

MERWANJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th May, 1867.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

BOMBAY AND LOCLE (SWITZERLAND).

WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c. &c., Remington's Building, Elphinstone Circle.

Gold Prize Medals were awarded to their Swiss head firm for highly finished Watches at the International Exhibitions of New York; London in 1851; Paris in 1855; Berne (Switzerland) in 1857; Porto (Portugal) in 1865.

An extensive and well selected Stock is now on view at their lately opened premises, and consists of the following:—

Beautiful Gold and Silver Watches of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates and keeping correct time.

Superior Jewellery of great variety, as Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Guard and Albert Chains, Earrings, Scarf and Finger Rings, Lockets, Seals, Sleeve Links, Shirt Studs, Soletaire Buttons, Breast-pins, &c. [illegible] &c. &c.

English, American, and French [illegible] Clocks; Palanbuin and Alarm Clocks; Musical Box[illegible]; Bronze and Flower Ornaments; [illegible]es; Silver-plated Ware: [illegible] Mechanical Toys; Stereoscopes and Views for ditto; [illegible] Pocket Knives of every description with Tortoise Shell [illegible]nd Pearl Handles; Cheroot Cases; Meerschaum Pipes [illegible] Snuff-b[illegible]and Cigar Holders; Card Cases; Silver and Ivory [illegible] Morocco and Ivory Portmonnae; Ladies' [illegible] Gentlemen's Companions; Morocco Travelling Bags; Fancy Inkstands; Photographic Albums and Fancy Photographs; Fans; Superior Paris Perfumery; Riding, Hunting and Driving Whips; Walking Sticks; Pocket Books; Opera and Occular Glasses; Oil Paintings; Letter Balances; Brushes of all kinds; Rifles (Revolving), Revolvers, Fowling Pieces, and an immense variety of other useful and fancy articles.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c. &c. carefully repaired.

Orders from Outstations promptly attended to.

TIFFINS are always ready at the BYCULLA HOTEL between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock daily. This arrangement will be found most convenient for Travellers proceeding by the Midday Trains.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov., 1866.

BYCULLA HOTEL.—The Manager of this Hotel begs to inform the Public that DINNERS can be provided for arge or small Parties at two hours' notice.

Gentleman or Parties can be so accommodated with DINNERS, either in the Dining Hall or in Private Rooms.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the junction of the Bellasis and Clare Roads, Byculla.

This Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay. The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.

The Table is abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Manager.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied direct from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental markets.

The Manager confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be here accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both the Railway Stations, and may be reached in a short time from the Bunders.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—ALEXANDER ALLAN, Tailor and Outfitter, 17 Apollo Street, Fort, has authorised Mr. WILLIAM OGG to receive monies and sign bills on his account during his absence in England from this date.

Bombay, 21st May, 1867. ALEX. ALLAN.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermen- tioned COTTON PRESSES, the property of the Local Committee, will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION and sold to the highest bidder at the Deputy Commissioner's Office, Wurdah District, on the 7th proximo at 11 A.M.

1. Hassard Half Press.
2. Forbes do.

F. H. B. BROOKE,

Officiating Deputy Commissioner.

Deputy Commissioner's Office, Wurdah, the 16th May, 1867.

NO. 2 MANILLA CIGARS and CHEROOTS of last Season's crop, for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned. Rs. 45 per thousand.

FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

Bombay, 30th March, 1867.

FINEST DRY CHAMPAGNES.—Selected and packed expressly for the undersigned:—

Less 10 per cent. for cash in original cases. Monthly settlements 5 per cent.

	Quarts per dozen.		Pints per dozen.	
Jules Mumm & Co.'s best dry	Rs. 44	0	Rs. 24	0
A. D. Paul's (Sillery Mousseux)	„ 40	0	„ 21	0

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), Bombay.

WANTED.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.—WANTED Assistant Engineers and Surveyors for Survey. Apply to the undersigned.

FRANCIS MATHEW,

Chief Resident Engineer.

Bombay, 16th May 1867.

APPLCIATIONS are invited from persons qualified to fill the situation of HEAD CLERK in the Office of the SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, in Sind; Salary Rupees 160 per mensem, rising by an annual increment of Rupees 16 to 240.—Batta when in the Districts at the rate of 60 per cent. on Salary.

Replies will not be sent or Testimonials returned unless stamps are enclosed with the applications.

Address.—The Superintending Engineer in Sind, Kurrachee.

WANTED by a GENTLEMAN BOARD and LODGING in a respectable family. Apply to "V. R." care of the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET! TO LET!! TO LET!!! (immediate possession) OFFICES and GODOWNS in Sassoon's Building in Elphinstone Circle, opposite to the Mint (East Side). Rent moderate. Apply to BAZONJEE AND NUSSERWANJEE No. 19 and 20 (West Side.)

TO BE LET.—THE THIRD FLOOR of the building occupied by the London Asiatic and American Company (Limited) in Elphinstone Circle, commanding a splendid view of the harbour and with every convenience for residence.

Apply to the LONDON ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED.)

13th May 1867.

TO BE LET from the 1st of June, a good Fur- nished BUNGALOW, in a cool and healthy part between Naugaum and Matoonga, 10 minutes walk from the Dadur Railway Station, with Water Pipes attached in the Bungalow, and good compound with Garden, suitable for 2 Families or 4 Bachelors, lately occupied by Messrs. Smart, Wallis and Morton, P. O. & Co, rent Rs. 60. Apply to MUNCHERJEE RUSTOMJEE BOTTLEWALA, No. 37, Glass-shop, Gunbawa Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—To be let a COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, in Mazagon, Gunpowder Road, No. 10, on Maria Hill, lately vacated by DR. FOGERTY. Apply to PREMABAI HIMABHAI.

TO LET.—On the Grant Road close to the Theatre, a new painted House. Apply to Cowasjee Jehangheer, Church Gate Street.

TO LET.—The House opposite the Western Gate of the Cathedral, with a large Godown, also several Godowns in Armenian Lane close to the above. Apply to Cowasjee Jehangheer.

TO LET, (with immediate possession) a com- fortable furnished BUNGALOW on Parell Chawl Road, just opposite to Lall Baug, with Flower Gardens, Cook Rooms, Stables, &c., Apply to

F. NOOR MAHOMED.

No. 52, Shamajee Hassajee or Khoja Street or at the Premises.

TO LET, the Commodious OFFICES now occupied by MESSRS. CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co., 22, Rampart Row. Apply to

ROGERS & Co., Chemists.

TO LET, the OFFICES in Elphinstone Circle, at present occupied by the Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited). Increased accommodation might be given if required. Apply to

RITCHIE, STEAURT & Co.

Bombay, 5th April 1867.

TO LET, the extensive PREMISES, consist- ing of Offices, Godowns, and Stabling in Parsee Bazaar Street, nearly opposite the Elphinstone Circle, and formerly occupied by the Government Commissariat Department, apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,

Agents to the Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited.)

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE, the Property of Mr. P. GRANT, Saddler, in East Street, Poona. Application to be made at No. 1, Medow Street, Fort, either personally or by letter.

22nd April, 1867.

FOR SALE.—Martell and Hennessey's Cognac at Rs. 24 per doz. Terms Cash. Apply to Cowasjee and Maneckjee, No. 10, Hummum Street.

FOR SALE, STEAM ENGINES, both Port- able and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 horse-power. Apply to RITCHIE STEUART & Co.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY, No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,

AND

No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NOTICE.—MR. HORMUSJEE SORABJEE is hereby authorized to sign for and conduct the business of our Firm from this date till further notice.

TO LET, with immediate entry, for Offices only, two rooms on the first and second floors of our premises. Rent Rs 40 and Rs. 60 per month.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS.

RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER " MA[illegible]

Bonar's H[illegible] Hope...		
[illegible] Hymns of Faith and [illegible]tise	1	4
A Theoretical and Practical tre[illegible]n Midwifery, By P. Cazeaux	18	0
An Encyclopædia of Architecture, Historical, Theoretical, and Practical. By J. Gwilt, F.S.A., new edn	39	0
Life and work at the Great Pyramid. By C. Piazzi Smyth, 3 vols	42	0
The Lady's Mile	4	8
Pass and Class. A Guide book to Oxford Studies. By M. Burrows, 3rd edn	3	12
'Up the Country.' By the Hon. Emily Eden	4	8
The Practical Conveyancer. By R. Rouse, 2 vols	22	8
The Directorium Anlicanum, 3rd edn. By Thomas Bosmonth	9	0
Every Man's Own Lawyer: By a Barrister	5	0
Recreations of Christopher North. By Professor Wilson, 2 vols	6	0
The Life of Edward John Eyre, late Governor of Jamaica. By H. Hume	4	8
The last Chronicle of Barset. By A. Trollope, vol. I.	7	8
The Argosy; a Magazine of Tales, Novels, Essays and Poems, 2 vols	7	0
A Kalendar of the English Church, for the year of grace 1867	1	4
Brooke on the Office and Practice of a Notary of England with precedents. By L. Levi, 3rd edn	15	12
Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide for April	3	0
American Notes. By C. Dickens	1	8
The last essays of Elia. By Charles Lamb	0	12
The Shilling Peerage, 1867	0	12
The Shilling Baronetage, 1867	0	12
Lives of the Queens of England, From the Norman conquest. By Agnes Strickland	4	8
Waverley Novels, Vol 26—Vol. I. Nigel	3	8

Bombay, 13th May, 1867. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

FOR Thirty Years the Medical Profession have approved of this pure solution as the best remedy for *Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Gout, and Indigestion.*

And as a mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for ladies and children. When combined with their

ACIDULATD LEMON SYRUP

It forms most agreeable effervescing draught, which is both a gentle aperient and grateful febrifuge.

In hot seasons and hot climates the *regular* use of this simple remedy has been found highly beneficia

IT IS PREPARED BY

DINNEFORD & Co.

CHEMISTS, &c.,

172, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

Sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World CAUTION.—See that "DINNEFORD & Co." is on each bottle and red label over the cork.

NOTICES.

DOBBS, KIDD & Co.'s STATIONERY.—The best Stationery manufactured, at London prices, see our Catalogue sent free by Post to any part of India.

SOUNDY & Co.

SOUNDY & Co., BOMBAY, IMPORTERS OF MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS.—COMMANDING OFFICERS, BAND PRESIDENTS AND GENTLEMEN who are interested in Military Music, are respectfully informed that SOUNDY & Co., continue to receive additions to their stock of Military Band Instruments, which in extent and in excellence is altogether unequalled in India.

CONCERT FLUTES—OF BEST COCOAWOOD with 8 German Silver Keys and Mountings on the Old system, in case complete..................Rs. 50

NEW PATENT PERFECT FLUTES of the following description, viz., the Instrument is 27 inches in length, made of the finest Cocoawood, prepared and seasoned for hot climates: it has nine solid silver keys, including the two long open keys for C sharp and C natural; the embouchure has a tuning slide with silver sheath, and is mounted with a solid silver engine turned cap, the rings, mountings, &c., are of beautiful finish, and all in pure silver; each Flute has two cork joints, and is contained in a strong Mahogany Box lined with velvet and bound in brass.................. 150

SOLID SILVER BHŒM FLUTE, with covered keys, and upon the latest improved method; each hole is covered with a spring key, which is sure to fit *air tight* thus avoiding the trouble and care of fitting the fingers precisely in the required position to produce the notes; these are the most perfect flutes ever manufactured, they have a pure, rich, round tone, and are easy to play upon; they are beautiful solo instruments, and are best adapted for Flute and Piano Duets, complete in case.......... 300

*** This *Instrument would form a handsome present to a Gentleman Amateur.*

ORDINARY D FLUTES for beginners, made of well seasoned dark wood with one key and metal rings, with Instruction book.................. 10

CLARIONETS in B flat, C, or E flat Cocoawood, with 14 German Silver keys, or rings on pillars, with all the newest improvements, each.......... 85

CLARIONETS ditto, old system, without pillars, with 14 Metal Keys, no case each.................. 40

CLARIONETS ditto, with double tubing, Electro-Silver, each 130

BŒHM CLARIONET, Rudall and Rose's Patent. One of the most perfect Clarionets, ever finished ... 150

METAL CASED CLARIONETS.

These Instruments are specially manufactured for the use of Military Bands in India being one Wood Tube inside another of light metal, thereby giving the soft sweet tone of the Wood Clarionet without the risk of splitting, so common to Wood Instruments in this country.

These Clarionets have the full number of keys mounted on French pillars and fittings complete in a brass bound Oak Case; the prices are only a small per centage in advance of the Wood Clarionet.

E FLAT AND F FLUTES.

Of Cocoa Wood, with 6 German Silver Keys Rs. 30 & 25

PICCOLOS IN D, E FLAT, AND F.

Of Cocoa Wood, with 6 German Silver Keys 10

All of the above with *Tuning Slide and Screw Cork.*

FIFES IN B FLAT, OR C.

Cocoa Wood, with 6 German Silver Keys, and Mountings, and *Tuning Slide* 18

BRASS INSTRUMENTS.

CORNOPEONS—The finest now in use are those by COURTOIS, the celebrated maker of all the principal Band Instruments in the world. A large stock of Instruments, by this celebrated maker, always kept in stock; price of Brass Cornet, with the improved water key, in case complete.................. 125

A fine collection of ordinary Cornets, of strong manufacture, powerful in tone, and remarkably easy to sound, ranging in prices from 50 to 100 Rs each, *Cash.*

CORNOPEONS, highly finished, of the best possible construction, treble plated by the Electro process; very rich tone, suitable for Solo Drawing or Room Instruments, complete in cases from 125

TRUMPETS.—In F. Long Bell, 3 Pistons and Crooks. 120

Trumpet (Regulation) 30

Bugles of the new regulation pattern, each with cord and tassel complete.................. 28

CHROMATIC ATTACHMENTS, for converting the above Bugle into good and efficient Band Instruments; any ordinary bugler may render essential service in the full Band with one of these Instruments, they can be played in perfect tune and in the most difficult music, each.................. 28

FRENCH HORNS,—with 3 Pistons, and 10 Crooks strongly fitted up in Black Boxes, with Mouth pieces, Desk, &c., complete.................. 156

BARITONES;—SAX HORNS AND TENORS.—

Baritone Chromatic Horn in B flat, with 3 Pistons, sometimes called "Alt-Horn," and is in the same pitch as Tenor Trombone in B flat.................. 135

Baritone Tuba (or Alt-Horn) in B flat with 3 Pistons. This Instrument is universally used in Military Bands. 130

Baritone Tuba in C, 3 Pistons, with B flat slide Bell upwards; suitable for Cavalry Regiments.......... 130

TENORS.—Chromatic Horn in F and E flat, with 3 Pistons. This instrument takes the place of the French Horn for Brass Bands, and has a tone similar to that instrument. Sometimes called "Alt Horn"..................

Tenor Chromatic Horn in E flat and D flat with 3 Pistons. Sometimes called "Alt Horn".............. 130

Sax Horn (Tenor) in F and E flat.................. 120

Baritone, also termed Clavicord and Tenor Horn, in B flat or C 130

Alt-Horn in F, E flat, or D flat.................. 125

SOUNDY & Co.,

Wholesale Importers.

Rampart Row, and Forbes Street, Bombay.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS O[illegible] MEN'S STORES, under C[illegible] Blackwell's [illegible] be liable to the same p[illegible] [illegible]ame, will be prosecuted. Purchas[illegible] [illegible] be vigorously [illegible] carefully [illegible] to examine all goods [illegible] delivery of them. The GENUINE Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c., freefrom adulteration, manufactured by CROSSE & BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen, Soho Square, London.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the world.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE. C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

TO PARENTS IN INDIA.

ENGLISH EDUCATION.

MALVERN COLLEGE.

PRESIDENT [illegible]

THE LORD [illegible] VISITOR,

[illegible] BISHOP OF WORCESTER.

HEAD MASTER,

The Rev. ARTHUR FABER, M.A.,

Late Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford,

With a large staff of Assistant Masters.

THIS COLLEGE is conducted on the MODEL of the GREAT PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

THE SONS OF GENTLEMEN are educated at a moderate cost, and THE PUPILS ARE PREPARED for OXFORD or CAMBRIDGE, and for all Military and Civil Service Examinations.

There are SCHOLARSHIPS OF CONSIDERABLE VALUE attached to the College, to be held either in the College or at the Universities.

The Pupils, if not resident in Malvern, are boarded with the ASSISTANT MASTERS, subject to the approval of the Head Master.

Terms for Tuition, £25 per Annum; for Board at Masters' Houses, £60.

Full information on application to Henry Aldrich, Esq. the Secretary, and Prospectuses can be obtained of the Agents of Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co., in either of the Presidencies, or of Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.

BISHOP'S

GRANULAR

EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.

INTRODUCED AND PREPARED BY

ALFRED BISHOP, MANUFACTURING CHEMIST

17 & 18, SPECK'S FIELDS, MILE END NEW TOWN, LONDON.

This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its *cooling, refreshing,* and *mild aperient* properties, as well as in its flavour as a *saline* draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N.B.—The genuine has the name BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes, and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

IN CHANCERY.—CAUTION.—BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used for the last five years was being imitated, recently applied to the COURT OF CHANCERY for an INJUNCTION to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Labels complained of.

Mr. Bishop is determined to stop the imitation of his Label, and will, without notice or delay, take proceedings in Cahancery against any person who may copy or colourably imitate the same.

TREACHER & Co., Agents, for Western India.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET flat : nothing doing.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital	Nom. value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.		
2,110,000	4,000	4,000	8	Bank of Bengal ...	1,800 per share.
10,50,000	1,000	1,000	5 p ct	Bank of Bombay ...	76 p ct dis
1,000,000	250	150	......	Bombay Pres. Bank	60 per sh.
2,000,000	200	200	Rs6 p.	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	43 per share.
2,000,000	100	100	......	Brokers' Banking Company	60 per share.
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank...	11 per share.
800,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	180 per share.
800,000	200	25	......	China Bank	18 per share.
750,000	250	250	12½	Chartered Mercantile Bank of Ind. London & China	13 per cent.
1,600,000	200	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris ..	Nominal.
1,000,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London..	No quotation.
600,000	200	200	......	Indian Peninsula London & China B.	15 p share.
3,750,000	1,000	1,000	13	Madras Bank.. .	80 p. c. pm
1,000,000	250	125	8 p ct	National Bank of India	115 per sh.
1,500,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank Cor.	75 p ct pm ex-di
600,000	200	200	......	Royal Bank of In..	64 per share
....	250	100	.....	Guzerat Bank ..	70 per share. [illegible]

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	all	5 p ct	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock..	223 per sh.
	£20	£15	5 p ct	Do. New £20 share	No quotations.
	£20	£2	5 p ct	Do.	
	£10	all	5 p ct	Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.....	

LAND COMPANIES.

2,000,000	10,000	5,000	......	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	1,500 p. s.
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	20 p s	Elphinstone Land Co.	455 per share.
1,080,000	1,000	400	......	New Do... ..	60 p. s.
2,000,000	10,000	4,000	......	Frere Land Co. ...	100 p. s.
110,000	2,000	900	......	House and Land Investment Co. ...	No quotation.
150,000	5,000	4,000	......	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co..	420 p. sh.
....	2,000	1,100	25 p s	Port Canning... ..	110 per share.
2,180,000	10,000	6,200	......	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co..	1,040 p. sh.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

100,000	5,000	3,000	....	Bombay Ship Co...	1,450
250,000	2,500	2,000	26	B. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co...	375 per share.
60,000	1,000	1,000	......	Bombay Landing & Shipping Co ..	1,015 per share.
300,000	5,000	1,500	....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co. ..	750.
160,000	4,000	2,500	....	Prince of W. Ship Co.	1,600 per share.
150,000	500	500	..	Viegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co.	25 per share.
		1,000	....	Union Shipping Co Limited .. .	No quotations.
....	.....	1,000	.....	Western India Ship Co.	

EXCHANGE.

On.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks ...	4 months' sight...	1s. 11½d.
Do. Credits...	4 Do. do. ...	1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11 11/16d.
Do. Documents...	4 Do. do. ...	1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11½d.
Calcutta	At sight ...	100¼.
Do.	30 days' sight ...	99 .
Do.	60 Do. do. ..	99.
Madras	30 Do. do. ..	1 dis.
China	Demand	216 nominal.
China House Bills ...	60 days sight ...	218.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	8 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	11 do.

RATES OF DISCOUNT.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	10 do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Loans		Rs. 88½
" " Sicca " Loan	1832-33	92
" " Co.'s " "	1835-36	87½
" " " " "	1842-43	
" " " " "	1854-55	
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1866-67	105½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1854-55	102
Five and a half per cent.		109½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each ...	Rs. 10-8-0.
Bank of England Notes	" 10-4
Spanish Dollars	" 225
Carolus	" 290
Mexican Dollars	" 220
German Crowns	" 210
Five-franc Pieces	" 223
Bar Silver ..	" 108-8-0
Gold Leaf ..	" 16-10
Bar Gold 10 oz English	" 16- 0

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 11th May, 1867, compared with the statement issued on the 25th May 1867 :—

LIABILITIS.	11th May.	25th May.
Proprietors' Capital	Rs. 104,50,000	Rs. 104,50,000
Genl. Treasury Balance......	" 61,74,298	" 40,12,745
Deposits at Head Office ...	" 114,40,337	" 121,64,422
Do. at Branches	" 21,81,741	" 20,03,407
Bank Notes and Bills outstanding	" 1,28,202	" 1,20,516
Sundries	" 1,95,848	" 1,99,911
	Rs. 308,70,426	Rs. 289,51,001
ASSETS.		
Loans at Head Office and Branches	Rs. 28,17,191	Rs. 27,92,597
Credit Accounts at Do ...	" 71,26,472	" 72,65,579
Bills Discounted at Do	" 87,37,201	" 81,66,998
Dead Stock	" 10,64,172	" 10,64,423
Stamps	" 11,496	" 11,479
Balances with Agents	" 2,38,522	" 4,74,365
Sundries	" 7,31,524	" 2,41,566
Govt. Reserve Cash.........	" 24,74,298	" 12,745
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	" 57,93,541	" 66,85,056
Do. Branches......	" 18,76,096	" 22,36,193
	Rs. 308,70,426	Rs. 289,51,001

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 27.

Green, Colonel G. W. G., C. B., Bengal Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from Punjaub.
Salis, Ensign A. G. S. de, 95th Foot, to join, from England.
McConnell, Assistant Surgeon R. C., Medical Department, on duty, from England.
Bartholomew, Captain G. C., 10th Regiment of foot, from Chatham.
Haywood, Lieutenant W. W., Bombay Infantry, on leave, from England.
Lord, Surgeon Major R. G., Medical Deprtment, to join, from sick leave, from England.
Hannan, Lieutenant J. F., 18th Brigade Royal Artillery, to join, from Woolwich.
Drummond, Captain Staff Corps on leave.
Nicolson, Surgeon M[illegible]t Regiment N. I., on leave, from Ma[illegible]

DEPART[illegible] 27.

Owen, Lieutenant C. A., 3rd Cavalry, on duty to Poona.
Raines, Brigadier General C. B., on duty, to Belgaum.
Briggs, Major W. S., Sind Horse, on leave, to Kurrachee.
Green, Colonel G. W. G., C. B., Bengal Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to Poona.
Moore, Cornet G. P., 3rd Dragoon Guards, to join, to Ahmednuggur.
Bowman, Assistant Surgeon R., 3rd Scinde Horse, to join, to Kurrachee.
Hawthorn, Captain E. S., 24th Regiment N. I., to join, to Poona.
Douglas, Lieutenant G., 33rd Foot, to Poona.
Lord, Surgeon Major R. G., M.D., Civil Surgeon Poona, to rejoin, to Poona.
McCutchan, Staff Assistant Surgeon J. L., Medical Staff, on duty, to Poona.
Huyshe, Captain A. G., 49th Foot, to rejoin, to Deesa.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 24th May, 1867.

PASSED EXAMINATION.

The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed the required Examination in the Vernacular languages as follows :—

Hindoostanee higher standard.

Goozerathi.—Lieutenant H. G. Thomson, 2nd Batta[illegible] 1st foot.

Marathi.—Lieut. H. B. Jacob, 24th Regiment N. I. and Lieutenant F. M. Hunter, 106th foot, attached to 24th Regiment N. I.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Deputy Inspector General of the Hospitals of the Indian Medical Department will deliver over charge of all British Regiments, depots, detachments, and sanitaria, in their respective Divisions, to the Administrative Medical officers of Her Majesty's British Service, on the 31st instant

Until the appointment of a Staff Surgeon Major, British troops, to the Sind Division, the Administrative Medical duties of that Division will be performed by the Senior Medical Officer British troops at Kurrachee.

Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals S. M. Pelly, F. R. C. S., is transferred from the Mhow to the Sind Division of the Army.

NEW MUSKETRY REGULATIONS.

The new Book of Regulations for conducting the Musketry Instruction of the Army having been published, and the necessary forms being ready for issue an indent in the usual manner to British Regiments in this command, the General Order by His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief No. 11 dated 1st February 1867, is to be followed in future.

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURE.

MAY.
27. Penang (s) ....McCollum ......Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship *Arabhoy*, H. O. H. Hollan , bound to Rangoon.
Ship *Chimeras Pendleton*, P. Pendleton, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *London*, J. Minto, bound to Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship *Alecia*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Glenlyon*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Annot Lyle*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Elizabeth Fry*, for Liverpool.
P. and O. Co.'s S.S. *Ottawa*, for China, &c.

CALENDAR——MAY—JUNE 1867.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m	h. m	h. m.	h. m.	
Tues	28	Jupiter at quadrature with Sun at 3-39 A. M.	5 24	6 30	5 58	6 16	26th May 1867. Time 8h. 59m. 37s. 4.
Wed.	29	Uranus sets at 8-41 P. M.	5 23	6 31	6 53	7 29	
Thurs	30	Ascension day — Holy Thursday.	5 23	6 31	8 3	8 34	
Fri.	31	Mars sets at 11-15 P.M.	5 23	6 31	9 4	9 29	
Sat.	1	Mercury in Perihelion at 8-1 P. M.	5 23	6 32	9 54	10 19	
Sun.	2	New Moon—Sunday after Ascension.	5 23	6 32	10 43	11 6	
Mon.	3	Day dawns at 4-41 A. M.	5 23	6 33	11 28	11 51	

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEARLY READY.

"PUNCH IN INDIA,"

No. 7.

MAY NUMBER.

CONTENTS.

CARTOON.—ALL KOOSH—OR OUR MASTERLY INACTIVITY POLICY.

HALF PAGE—THE TALE OF A SHELL OR THE UNSOPHISTICATED COOMBEE, TABLEAU the III, *The Bursting of the shell* ! ! !

TWO PAGES of VIGNETTES, representing how our stout contributor went to Nagpore.

Contributors for the May number are urgently requested to send in their MSS., "AT ONCE."

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c. &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, has now completed arrangements by which he is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office, and Bank Seals, Seals for stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c., &c , engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

May 1867.

CARTRIDGES FOR COLTS' REVOLVERS, by Eley Brothers, of 3 sizes, in boxes containing 50 Rs. 2-8.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

TELESCOPES AND BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES, by Elliott Brothers just received ex *Salsette*
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

TOUT LE MONDE BILLIARDS a capital round, fixed and played upon an ordinary table. Rs. 28.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

STATIONERY BY DOBBS, KIDD & Co. Foreign, Cream laid, and mourning note papers, &c. just received ex *Salsette*.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE ROYAL EAST INDIAN MARINE INSURANCE Co. IN LIQUIDATION.—A SIXTH DIVIDEND of Rs. 10 making Rs. 155 per share already declared is now payable at the Office of the undersigned.
LAWRENCE ROBERTSON,
2, Nesbit Lane, 27th May 1867. Liquidator.

NOTICE.—As the Ship "RESCUE" will soon be ready for sea, Captain J. MESSERVY will not be answerable for any claim against the said Ship if not made before the 30th instant; such claims to be sent in to Messrs C. N. CAMA & Co., Agents for the "RESCUE."
Bombay, 27th May 1867.

TO LET with immediate possession, a COMFORTABLE BUNGALOW, situated in one of the best positions on Malabar Hill.

It is quite open to the Westerly breeze and has the advantage of Vehar Water. For rent and other particulars aply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
11, Forbes Street.

THE Ships "GLENLYON" and "ANNOT LYLE" are open to take Cotton, in Patent Bales, both being partly engaged and will sail for Liverpool, (weather permitting) not later than the 25th June and 1st July respectively.—Apply to
JOHN CLOVER & Co.,
Agents Ships *Glenlyon* and *Annot Lyle*.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company called on the 30th instant is POSTPONED until TUESDAY, the 4th June, at 3 o'clock. EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 25th May 1867.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS AND GENERAL CONVEYANCE Co., (LIMITED)—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Elphinstone Circle, at 4 o'clock on TUESDAY, 4th June 1867, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and Statements of Account for the year ending 28th February 1867, for declaring a Dividend, electing Directors and Auditors in the room of those retiring from Office, and for other general business of the Company.
Bombay, 27th May 1867.

COCONADA CHEROOTS.—The only importers of these in Bombay for whom they are expressly manufactured of the finest Tobacco, are the undersigned. A fresh supply has just been received. In size they run as under, beginning with the smallest.

Queen's.
Burmah Muster.
French Muster.
Short Coringas.
Havannah Muster.
Trichinopoli Muster.

ROGERS & Co., Bombay and Poona.

FIRST PRIZE; Francs 500,000 of the GREAT STATES LOAN LOTTERY containing prizes of 500,000, Francs, 400,000, 100,000, 80,000, 50,000, 40,000, 30,000, 20,000, 10,000, 5,000, 4,000, 2,000, 1000, 500 to 300 francs, the lowest prize which can be gained. Nine Drawings annually. The cost of a Ticket for one drawing is £1-0-0 sterling, for Six Tickets £5-0-0 and for 13 Tickets £10-0-0. Orders promptly executed and lists of drawn numbers sent punctually. Remittances are requested in Bills on London, Paris, or Marseilles. J. G. LUSSMANN, Junior, Banker in Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Germany.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN, (from the Metal Mart, Boree Bunder) beg to direct the attention of consumers to their present stock which is very complete.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron
Best Cast Steel.
Blister and Sheer Steel.
Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe.
Bolts and Nuts.
Rivets, Nails, &c.
Oils, Paints, &c.
Hardware of all descriptions.
Smith's and other Iron Work promptly executed.

Daily expected to arrive per "CITY OF AMOY," a small lot of Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.

Remaining for sale, to arrive per "CITY OF EDINBURGH" in about 3 weeks, a small quantity of Cast Iron Pipes.

Bombay, 22, Marine Street, 27th May 1867.

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FOR JUNE.

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Muscat Persian Gulf Bussorah Bagdad	3rd and 17th.	12 noon on the day of departure.	None.
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"	600	0 8	1 0	1 8	1 8
"	900	0 12	1 8	2 4	2 4
"	1200	1 0	2 0	3 0	3 0
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AGRA	May 21	LONDON	Apr. 26
ALLAHABAD	May 22	MADRAS	May 22
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ALEXANDRIA	May 4	MEERUT	May 17
BANGALORE	May 18	OOTACAMUND	Apr. 18
CALCUTTA	May 20	OUDH	May 22
CAPE	Feb. 13	PENANG	May 10
CEYLON	Apr. 16	PUNJAUB	May 18
FRANCE	Apr. 27	SUEZ	May 5
HONGKONG	Apr. 15	SINGAPORE	Apr. 23
KURRACHEE	May 22		

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1867.

THE prolonged commercial depression which acts as a nether millstone upon deeply humbled Bombay, causes many to enquire when the city will recover from the prostrating concussion which has resulted from a gigantic system of unhealthy speculation? The clearer the views of people are regarding the period when business will resume its usual course and when confidence will be restored in financial and commercial circles, the less impatience will they exhibit at the frowns of fortune. Nor is this all : for as the period of healthy business and restored confidence is by no means so dependent upon the seasons as some appear to think, but is on the contrary chiefly influenced by ourselves and our dealings with one another, those who can best discern the true causes of the depression will be best able to distinguish the means of overcoming it, as well as to shape their course of action so as to combine the smallest amount of risk with the greatest amount of profit. Many holders of stocks play the desperate game of "getting rid" of their property before the liquidators of the large estates of private individuals and public companies enter the market as sellers. In like manner many commercial men consider their only way out of existing difficulties is to "go in" largely for cotton. With them it must be cotton or nothing. We do not now propose to review all the many causes which contribute to sustain the present unexampled depression, and it is not necessary, since we have repeatedly disscussed the general question during the last two years. But there is one subject connected with the depression, which is so frequently alluded to by liquidators of insolvent estates, and which has assumed a settled conviction in men's minds as to deserve a more special enquiry than it has hitherto received :—we allude to the realization of insolvent assets.

Putting the matter in plain language for the benefit of the general reader, we say that the representatives of insolvent men and of insolvent Joint Stock Companies, who are holding a very large proportion of property on behalf of these estates, are influenced by the popular belief that the value of property must rise. When this opinion is set forth in private circles it is received without hesitation ; the indefiniteness of the statement preserves it from controversy. The value of unusually depressed property must rise, it is true, but it is not said when the rise will occur. Ever since the memorable 1st of July, 1865, when the time-bargainers in Back Bay shares first began to perceive the wretched quality of their stocks, the popular notion has maintained its shifting ground that "in one year the value of stocks and property would rise." Nearly two years have passed away, giving the lie to the popular notion, but that notion remains, and is a no less fixed opinion now than it was in 1865. There are very few indeed who would care to dissent from this opinion, and who are not quite persuaded that in May 1868 the value of stocks and property will surely rise. It is difficult successfully to combat this opinion, which is of baneful influence and is at the root of the prevailing depression. It prolongs the depression ; and it is of the utmost importance to observe that a prolonged depression is an aggravated depression. If for the sake of argument we agree to say that consequent on the depression which prevailed during the last seven months of 1865, property (including stocks) suffered a true depreciatory value of three millions sterling—we do not refer to speculative values—it by no means follows that although the depression continued during the first six months of 1866, the losses of the public were still only three millions; on the contrary it is extremely probable that the general losses were doubled by the still further depression, that occurred and aggravated because that depression was continued. Each succeeding half-year has added to the actual losses by the still further depreciation which has taken place in the value of stocks and other classes of property, and these losses have been still more aggravated by the prolongation of the period of depression. So, therefore, if the first half-year of the depression has caused an actual loss of three millions, each succeeding half-year has brought equivalent losses, for it must be remembered that every period of depression is necessarily a period of loss, and of loss always increasing until the depression has passed away. Now if there are causes in operation which threaten to prolong the period of depression, it is well to know what these causes are and the measure of their influence upon the market.

In a general way, we say, that when the balance between sellers and buyers of property is lost the market declines. This has been the condition of Bombay during the last two years, and it must continue so while sellers exist : must continue in fact while we are infested with the *quasi* legal brood of liquidators. While Bombay maintains liquidators of estates the city must expect the losses which we have shown to follow upon prolonged depression. All the duties of liquidators of insolvent estates, excepting the duty of paying a dividend, is attended with losses to the holders of stocks and other property. Liquidators, being the representatives of insolvents, are in their official capacity the enemies of capitalists and therefore the enemies of society. Their continued existence in any considerable numbers is an unmixed evil, their extinction an unmitigated good. We have referred to the only duty of liquidators which inflicts no loss upon the community, but on the contrary restores a portion of property to a few rightful owners, viz : the duty of paying a dividend; but the beneficent effect of this work bears no comparison to the depressing effect of all their other work. Liquidators must exist, just as rats and cockroaches must exist, but it is the duty of society to exterminate them as speedily as possible. Like the domestic pests we have named, liquidators may be expected to take every means of prolonging their own existence, but it is not the duty of the commonwealth to help them to do this in any way.

Those who care to know when the depression will be removed from Bombay will find the time coincident with the submission of the last report of the last liquidator. Anything which may hasten this time will conduce to the restoration of healthy trade and the return of commercial confidence, and along with these to a rise in the value of property. Now it forms the alphabet of the duties of liquidators that they "must not sacrifice property." We hear this statement made every day : it is boldly advanced at public meetings and quietly acquiesced in by those who listen to the dogma. We heard a good deal about this conservative determination of official men when the affairs of the Bank of Bombay were becoming desperate : "property must not be sacrificed" it was said, and under this doctrine the Bank held on by its Mazagon shares and paid a call of Rs. 1,000 per share, to find them at this day quoted in the bazaar at Rs. 410, but capable of realizing perhaps only Rs. 300. At the meeting of the shareholders of the Commercial Bank held on the 21st instant, we had the opinion of a gentleman from England embodied in these words:—"We have a margin—the greatest possible margin—allowed for the depreciation of assets, for losses, contingencies, and expenses of every description, and I think there is no reason to doubt that the minimum surplus which may reasonably be expected to be received after the liquidation, will amount to £200,000 or twenty lacs of rupees ; and under careful and prudent management there is little reason to doubt that even the larger sum may be realized." Mr. G. F. Rimington on the same side "thought that the assets of the Bank would in consequence (of creditors enforcing the liabilites of shareholders) be unnecessarily sacrificed, for it would then be the duty of the official liquidator and of his agents in India and China to force a sale of the assets of the Bank—consisting to a great extent of securities in the shape of shares and landed property, which would have to be sold simply for whatever they would fetch in order to meet the claims of the creditors ; and the probability would thus be, that they would not only lose the money paid away in the form of a call, but also the benefit of the assets of the Bank, which otherwise they would get." And with no less certainty did Mr. Gumpert declare views which he said were "solely his own" thus :—"They all knew that by forbearance and watching the market and by a knowledge of local circumstances, things might be turned to far better account than if a gentleman sitting in his office in London issued a fiat to Bombay, Calcutta, and China saying "realize, whatever things will fetch." We have nothing that we care to offer in opposition to these authorities except to refer them to what has already occurred in Bombay. In the case of the Commercial Bank meeting the consideration involved a resuscitation of the institution with a portion of fresh capital, when the services of the liquidator would be held in abeyance until the liabilities were all discharged ; so that the remarks of the three speakers we have named were, to some extent, applicable to the question of resuscitation before the meeting. The views of the speakers regarding liquidation are precisely those generally held in Bombay, viz : that hurried or forced liquidation is attended with heavy loss to the estate. No notice, however, is taken of the general loss which the public sustains by prolonged liquidation. When Mr. Gumpert speaks of "watching the market," and of a "knowledge of local circumstances," we suppose him to mean watching an opportunity to sell property with as little noise as possible, and doing this under a knowledge of the state of the market. This theory sounds well, but we very much question whether there are or have been any purchasers of stocks or property of any kind in Bombay during the last two years who have not demanded of sellers the utmost "sacrifice" which the state of the market permitted. If our position is unassailable, that the depression of the last two years has been upon the whole aggravated by its very continuance, we should like to know what insolvent estates have gained by delay? It is self-evident that as the value of stocks and house and other property has steadily depreciated since July 1865, those insolvent estates that have been blessed with liquidators who have determined to watch the market longest, have paid the smallest proportionate dividend ; and, we think it is no less evident that if there are any liquidators who intend to watch on until no "sacrifice" will be demanded of them, or until the occurrence of a rise in the value of property, before they proceed to realize their assets, they must be men of much credulity. And we regret to say there are many such men; they lead the popular fallacy even if they do not believe in it themselves.

Slowly and imperceptibly the work of liquidation proceeds in Bombay, and there are men who think they have sufficient occupation to carry them on over two years more of this work. If it is so, then the market will be stocked with sellers for this period, and the question we proposed when commencing this article, viz., the probable period when the city shall overcome the effects of the prostration caused by unhealthy speculation, receives a solution in the reply of our liquidators who seem to say "we will rub on for two years yet." For two years yet ! What comfort can be got from this ! It is too true ; the value of property must continue depressed while liquidators flourish. Act XXVIII. has given us this remembrance, and visited us with this disaster. The ordinary machinery of our Insolvent Courts could not have inflicted this injury upon the city, and we may suppose that in merited punishment for our great misdoings in speculation in 1863 and 1864, a special torture machine was provided by the "Rogue's Act of 1865," to be kept in prolonged motion by men who are "watching the market" to avoid the danger of "making sacrifices of themselves.

REVIEW

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(*Second Notice.*)

Sitana : A Mountain Campaign on the borders of Affghanistan in 1863. BY COLONEL JOHN ADYE, C.B., Royal Artillery. London : Richard Bentley & Co.

COLONEL ADYE having chosen a most unfortunate name for his book on the Campaign in Umbeyla Pass, commences by writing :—"And when we consider that in the battles on the Mahabun, thirty-six English officers, and between eight and nine hundred men were killed or wounded, it would seem that some account of the varied incidents, and of the stern combats which took place on the slopes of that far-distant mountain, may prove of interest even to those who hardly care to study the dry details of military or political matters." After such a paragraph, the reader of Colonel Adye's book, naturally expects some pleasant little fragments from the scene of a conflict, fought among the glens and forky zigzag's of mountains clad in pines, and purple, the crystal streams of which had never heretofore been streaked with the bloody foam of war.

If even there was a campaign in which the picturesque robbed war of its horrors, or where true courage and knighthood availed nothing, because ill-directed and destitute of needful appliances, or if ever there was a campaign on which a really interesting volume could be written—it was the campaign which had for its object the extermination of the fanatic band in the Black Mountain.

But Colonel John Adye, C.B., was luxuriating in the purple of Head Quarters, on the cool brow of Simla when General Chamberlain was acting on the defensive in Umbeyla Pass; and on the historian's arrival in camp at the close of the campaign, an ancle sprained by the rugged stones of the hill sides, confined him to his tent on the day of General Garvock's advance; and we must accept these facts as an excuse for the very miserable, dry, and dreary "military and political" details, dished up in the volume before us.

Chapter I., is composed of extracts from writings of the late Major Hugh James, and Mr. Temple—illustrative of the scene of the War, and the Local Tribes.

Chapter II. opens with a sneer at the Punjaub Irregular Force, which is classed as one of the errors and anomalies and part of the cumbrous military system of the late East India Company : it is removed says Colonel Adye, entirely from the control of the Commander-in-Chief, from the control of the highest military authority, &c., &c., and in short, we can imagine the gallant Colonel gathering the chivalrous hordes numbering 10,000, who have defended many hundred miles of our turbulent North-West Frontier since the year of our Lord 1849—under the fostering care of the Horse Guards : We can imagine the state of our Frontier line, when men like Chamberlain, Sam Brown, Keyes, Probyn, Brownlow, Wild and others, shall be replaced by men of our historian's stamp,—men oppressed by a misdirected worship of one great military system. Could not Colonel Adye be just to the men who turned the scale of the bloody Friday conflicts in the Crag, and Eagles Nest Pickets ; to the men who deployed at a word, and fought in single combat over rocks where an Ibex would have found sparse footing ? We are quite willing to draw the veil over what General Chamberlain characterises as the "unaccountable conduct of a portion of the garrison," we do not wish to enquire into the panic which seized the men under control of the Horse Guards, nor will we allude to subsequent courts of enquiries or the thrice lost key of our position—The Crag. Early in October 1863, a telegram came from the Head Quarters of the army, ordering a large body of troops to be held ready to march on service, even the General himself commanding the Peshawur Division was not informed of the object for which the force was required. On the morning of the 4th of October, a Sikh Cavalry Regiment marched to Hoti Murdan, across the Cabul River, and it now oozed out the force was proceeding against the Gudoon and Othmanzye tribes, who had sided with the Hindoostanee fanatics—headed by Moolvie Abdoola. The Guide Corps, which usually occupies the fort built by Hodson—Hoti Murdan ;—was encamped at the village of Bamkeyl, in sight of the hostile body. About the 15th of October, detachments of the force joined hourly at the village of Nowakilla in the broad barren plains of Eusofzai, and the weather became cool and pleasant to Europeans, for the thermometer at night was not above 40° Fah.

Though the entire force had assembled the greatest secrecy was preserved as to its future : there were, however, two roads to the rebel stronghold—Mulka, or the Mahabun. The one led straight up from the plain through the Mungultana Pass ; the other by a circuitous route up the Umbeyla Pass into the Chumla Valley, *in rear* of Mulka.

The fanatics knew we were bent on visiting them, and had fortified and made impassable the mule track up the Mungultana Pass believing we should advance by it, as General Sir Sydney Cotton did on a former occasion; and to encourge this idea a large detachment under Major Keys was advanced to the foot of Mungultana, on the 18th of October; on the 19th at midnight, the main body of our force under Chamberlain moved along the foot of the mountain range, and over its lower spurs to the village of Rustoom. Major Keys' force also had joined the main body under cover of darkness. After one hour's halt the entire force marched on to the entrance of the Umbeyla Pass with the intention of reaching the valley of Chumla the same evening; and thus placing itself in rear of the Mulka band, which would be cut off from Swat and exterminated on the Mahabun, or driven to meet the same fate in the broad and open plains of Hazara and Eusofzai, in which we had a regular line of Cavalry pickets, reaching from Umb to Rustoom ; or in other words, from one end of the Mountain Chain to the other.

The plan of the campaign was unquestionably clever, and had the force threaded unchallenged the Umbeyla Pass, it would have succeeded ; but we were in utter ignorance of the difficulties of the track, and took it for granted the brave Boneytwal would have no objection to our passing their homesteads, as we had sent a polite note overnight to say we were coming.

But returning to Colonel Adye's book we find Chapters three and four devoted to describing how the fanatics came to reside in the Mahabun, and how the plan of the campaign as detailed above, was designed :—this description is for the most part copied from writings by Colonel Reynell Taylor, Commissioner of Peshawur, who accompanied the Force.

In Chapter V., the Governor General Lord Elgin agrees to the request of the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjaub, that 5,000 Infantry with a proportion of other arms, shall proceed against and expel the fanatics, and exact guarantees for the maintenance of peace from neighbouring tribes, who had shewn provocation. In this Chapter Colonel Adye also shews how much Sir Hugh Rose disapproved of the scheme, and that he wished to blockade the Frontier until spring, and then lead a formidable army into the mountains.

Had this been determined on, the clang of arms would have been heard throughout Affghanistan, and no one could have prophecied the end, for the Regiments of Bengal were on footing of the most absolute peace, numbering each about four hundred men, and at most six officers: let us take for example the 14th Regt of N. I.,—the Regiment of Ferozpoor ; it is a Sikh Regiment, and did the most gallant service in the Umbeyla Campaign—it went up late, but it lost almost every native officer, and about half the men. The Commandant, the second in command, and the Adjutant were wounded ; one doing-duty officer was killed, and one remained fit for duty, and he had but recently joined the corps. In a word, there were the most absolute dearth of British officers, and medical men.

Of the 5,000 troops, about one-fourth were Europeans, broken down by fever, and the hot season of Peshawur ; and the fearful amount of *impediments* which accompanies British troops increased ten fold, the difficulties of the already difficult pass into Chumla.

And in the pass so rough, rocky, and beauti[illegible]lly wooded stuck our force of 5,000 men ; [illegible]d this is treated of in Colonel Adye's 6th Chapter, but Colonel Adye was in Simla at the time.

MILITARY LETTER.

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(*From our Own Correspondent.*)

LONDON, 3RD MAY.

THE promised war in Europe, we are now told, is to be put to sleep for a few months by the expedient of a conference, to be held next week in London. England, Austria, and Russia took steps at Berlin to convince the Prussian Cabinet that what Europe demanded it was desirable that Prussia should yield. Europe demanded peace, and as France was willing to withdraw her claim to Luxemburg under the convention with Holland and submit the destiny of the Duchy to a conference, Prussia was obliged to give way, and agree to the project "in principle." My latest foreign advices, however, are that France and Prussia cannot agree about the basis of the proposed conference, and Lord Derby last night admitted that no precise preliminary basis had been adopted—so that, as in the Danish matter, all is left to chance. The French Government has publicly announced that it has made some preparations, but that now they will be limited to those "strictly necessary." Really both sides are preparing, and hiding their preparations as well as they can ; and I, for one, do not believe that all danger of an outbreak of war has been removed. The French Emperor, indeed, is not ready, and he is very thankful to the Great Powers for cutting in, and stopping Prussia, or rather putting on such a pressure as shall induce that Power to make a show of yielding. Luxemburg has been an object of contest, like other border towns for the last eight hundred years. In 1479 Louis XI. took it, and Maximilian retook it the same year for the empire. In 1543 Francis the first took it. Charles V. besieged it for six weeks in the winter, and suffered so much from cold that he had to retreat ; but the next year a three months siege secured the prize. Mansfeldt defended it successfully in 1556, and Henry IV. failed before it in 1559. In 1660 it was nearly taken by treason, but Pillard, the traitor, was found out and hanged at Brussels. In 1682 Crequi blockaded it and failed, but in 1684, Vauban sat down before it, bombarded and battered it for two months, reduced the garrison from 4,000 to 1,300 and finally compelled them to surrender. He then applied his genius to the place and made it stronger than ever. Surrendered at the peace of Ryswick, it was again peaceably occupied by the French in the war of the succession, and finally fell to the Austrians after the treaty of Utrecht. Until 1794 it remained in the hands of the house of Austria. In that year the French republicans took it, and kept it until 1814. The Prussians, on behalf of Germany, have garrisoned it since 1815. Some of our papers make out that because the old Confederation has been dissolved, there is therefore a divorce between Luxemburg and Germany, but really Luxemburg is just as essential to the defence of Rhenish Prussia, and covers just as much one of the roads to the low countries as it did in 1815. The Prussians were placed there to defend Germany. Luxemburg was included in the frontier line because it was a key position. Any one can see that if the Prussians are diplomatised out of it, they must make another strong place close by to cover their lines of railway. It is supposed that an attempt will be made to neutralize it. That course, however, will be favourable to France, since in the event of war she will find the road between the Moselle and the Meuse open instead of closed. I cannot see how the essential quarrel between France and Germany can be settled without a war.

There is not much matter of military interest stirring. We have had a debate on purchase in the House of Commons, initiated by the son of Sir Charles Trevelyan, who made a good speech, and raised thereby his position in Parliament. Into the merits of the question I will not enter, further than to say that I am against the system, and that the tone of our public men shows that it is doomed. The most remarkable fact in the debate was the admission by the War Minister that our military system is in a state of transition and that the purchase question does not stand alone. I think it will fall as soon as the officers of the army are convinced that purchase stands between them and proper rates of pay. You cannot raise pay now without raising the illegal price—that is the market price—of commissions, and certainly Parliament will never raise the rates of pay with that prospect before them. The motion, declaring that purchase is injurious to efficiency was rejected by 116 to 75, but this is considered a success. Lord Stanley's brother, the ex-guardsman, made a speech against the system, which had a good effect ; and nobody tried to defend it but old Colonel North, who defends the *status quo* all round, and young Captain Greville Nugent, who lives in a terror of being inundated with the sons of ploughmen and linendrapers, and thereby of losing his "tone," and having his standard lowered, and spoiling the social comfort of the mess-room. The defence of the system was the expense any other would entail.

The remarkable article in the *Edinburgh Review* on the Austro-Prussian campaign of 1866, which I mentioned in my last, has attracted deserved attention, not only on account of the internal evidence of authenticity which it contains, but also because it emanates directly from the Crown Prince of Prussia. Practically, whether he wrote it, or got it written by some "eminent hand" it is his article. Its main object is to show that the Crown Prince did the lion's share of the work of the campaign, at least up to the battle of Sadowa, and further to pull to pieces, the military reputation of Prince Frederick Charles, the cousin who is disliked by the heir to the throne. The gist of the complaint is that Prince Frederick was too slow, that he wasted time in looking to the safety of his flanks, that he left the Crown Prince, with a smaller army, to struggle unaided through the mountain defiles, and exposed for several days to overwhelming numbers of the enemy. There is no truth in the complaint. Benedek did not concentrate on the Crown Prince, as he might have done, because he feared Prince Frederick, and he did not concentrate on the latter because he feared the Crown Prince. Both were moving on his communications ; both were getting along pretty fast, and before Benedek could make up his mind the two princes were in communication, and the first object of von Moltke was gained. The Crown Prince also, complains that his cousin began the battle of the 3rd July rashly, and without waiting to be certain that the flanking force was near. But surely this censure falls on the king and von Moltke who were present and who sanctioned the attack. The most curious bit of information in the story is that the King and von Moltke directed their army on the Bistritz expecting to meet Benedek on the line of march with three corps only, and the part assigned to the Crown Prince was an attack on the flank of these columns en route. The Crown Prince insinuates that his cousin—he does not say the King and von Moltke who were present—had not genius enough to see how dangerous it would be to attack the whole army of Benedek—190,000 men—with only 120,000, without waiting for the Crown Prince and his 100,000. And no doubt there was a great risk in beginning the battle so soon, especially as the Prussian generals knew that the Crown Prince had to march from fifteen to twenty miles. But, although the Crown Prince does not say so, the breech-loader, as in every other action, made up for the deficiency of numbers. It is just possible that by a most prodigal expenditure of life, Benedek by assailing the Prussian left with everything he could spare of all arms might have rolled up the 1st army, but he would have shattered himself in the effort, and would then have had to encounter the untouched troops of the Crown Prince debouching on his flank and rear. The most valuable testimony of the narrative is to the efficacy of the breech-loader. The lists of killed and wounded tell a most significant story. At the same time it is also plain that Benedek lost every chance by operating in detail instead of in masses.

PARIS LETTER.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

PARIS, 3RD MAY.

THE "red moon," so much dreaded in this region as the bringer of unseasonable frosts, tempests, and rain, comes to its close to-morrow ; and the sun loving people of Paris are ardently hoping that the improvement in the weather which seemed to take place yesterday will brighten into a confirmed period of summer-weather. Until this is found to be the case, the feminine portion of Paris will go on wearing its winter-clothes ; and no very certain account of what is in store for them, in the way of "fashion" can be given to your lady readers. They may, however, make up their minds already on the following points :—dresses will be worn "gored," entirely without plaits at the waist, or with merely one large box plait behind, long; broad, richly-trimmed sashes will be fashionable ; *crinoline*, if not suppressed altogether, will be worn as small as possible without interfering with locomotion ; belts and basquines will be worn in the street, to simulate the *casaque* which is thus suppressed, for greater coolness in the dog-days ; bonnets will be worn of satin in toilettes, of which that material is used for the trimming (it is now very fashionable) or of straw, tulle blonde, and lace ; burnished leaves and berries, or trimmings of pearls or jet, will be exceedingly popular on bonnets, which article of adornment are probably to be superseded, in fashionable circles, by mantillas, and other headgear, more appropriate to southern climes than to this region. Stripes, and large flowers and figures, on plain grounds, will be the prevailing style of patterns for dresses ; high waists of bands of puffed tulle, alternating with insertions of guipure, will be in great request ; and the fashionable way of dressing the hair will be to turn it back from the forehead, and let it fall in a bunch of long curls from the top of the back of the head. Dresses, for the street, will be worn short, or fastened up in festoons, or in a sort of loose gathering behind, hooped round with a sash of broad riband. Brocaded silks and muslins will be fashionable, and will doubtless pave the way for a revival of embroidering. Jackets for the street will be worn pointed before and behind and on the sides, or nearly straight before and behind and very long at the sides, with open pendant sleeves falling nearly to the bottom of the dress, or else cut exceedingly short all round scarcely coming below the waist; in all cases, they will be worn very small, so as to lie flat over the top of the narrow closely-gored skirt now in fashion. We are threatened with a still closer return to the hideous eccentricities of the first empire ; but may not unreasonably hope that the graceful pretty woman who holds the highest place among Frenchwomen will avert this sad fate from the rest of her sex by declining to let herself be made a Guy of for the good pleasure of men-milliners.

All Paris is afflicted and astounded by the unexpected result of the offering, by the Imperial Commission, of a prize for the best Cantata,—"a Hymn to Peace", and a "Hymn of the Exhibition," to be set to music for the great show-off of Orpheonists, and other Choral Societies, to take place during the summer. It appears that no fewer than 984 of these rhymed declarations have been sent in that the one which is most likely to gain the prize, is the composition of a lad of 11, the eldest of three brothers, all of whom have been stirred up by their ambitious father to compete for the glory and profit of the offer of the Imperial Commission. "What will be the result of this distressing instance of parental aberration on the three boys in question, and what the influence of this official incitation to the development of poetasters ?" cry in chorus all the journalists of the capital, pointing as pregnant with melancholy presage, to the title of the successful composition. "The Marriage of Prometheus and Humanity," as a justification of their worst and most despondent forebodings. The father of the perpetrator of the victorious cantata, attacked on all hands for this "abuse of paternal influence," has of course come out with a justification ; and alleges, by way of extenuating the heinousness of his crime, that he did not 'go to' set his innocent to the social crime of cantata-competition, but merely told the boys to see what they could write on the subjects proposed as a good theme for composition among themselves; that it was only in consequence of the great originality and excellence of the composition of the eldest boy that he bethought him of sending in this composition to the Committee. As the successful *cantata* will be set to music for the grand musical doings of two months hence, the Committee appointed to decide on the merits of the pieces sent in is composed mainly of foreigners, including Rossini, Verdi, Carafa, Kastner, and Prince Poniatowski, "three Italians, one Alsatian, and a Pole, to judge of the purity, correctness, and elegance of a piece of French versification !" cry the sarcastic critics of Paris. Rhymes and rhymers are, just now, the order of the day in this city ; the new improvisator, Alfred de Glatigny, being in greater favour, and more sought after than ever, in noble and princely *salons*. After having received enthusiastic ovations in the drawing-rooms of Ministers and grandees of the Court and of "the Noble Faubourg," this extraordinary wielder of words has just been honoured with a summons to attend one of the 'Friday evenings' of Princess Mathilde, who had collected a large company of literary and artistic notorieties to hear him. As usual, a number of papers had been prepared before hand, giving strings of rhymes, of the most extravagant and out-of-the-way that their authors could contrive ; and these papers were handed to the modern troubadour, for him to improvise, a string of verses upon the rhymes contained in each, on subjects also indicated in each. After glancing once down the list of rhymes contained in each of the papers, the *trouvere* at once, without the least pause or hesitation, improvised a most graceful, elegant, and charming little poem, employing all the rhymes in the order in which they were set down, to the exclusion of all others, and on the topic indicated for each, as neatly and completely as though he had spent a month in correcting and polishing these rapid compositions. Let any ordinary mortal or any professed poet, make the attempt to engraft coherent and elegant lines upon a set of rhymes, and a certain subject prescribed beforehand, and he will be able to measure the vigour and sappleness of the talent required for the accomplishment of such a *tour de force*.

The Prince Imperial, though well enough to go out again, does not seem to have altogether regained his strength ; and it is understood that the Empress who has a great affection for the memory of Queen Hortensa, and has been constantly improving and embellishing the chateau of Arenenberg, ever since her marriage—intends to take her son thither for a few months, for change of air. The mother of the remarkable man who is playing the foremost part in the political affairs of the day was so much beloved by the people near the chateau that they talk of her to this day with the utmost affection, and still make a point of cultivating in their gardens, the flowers she loved the best, and which they were in the habit of offering to her when she walked past their cottages.

WE understand that telegrams have been received in Bombay announcing the failure of Fraser, Trenholme and Co., the well-known Liverpool Firm, who were the agents in England of the Confederate States during the American war.

GOVERNMENT has received a communication from Dr. Seward, British Consul at Zanzibar, dated 28th ultimo, which states that several traders had arrived from the interior of Africa and from the direction in which it is reported that Dr. Livingstone had met with his death at the hands of the savages, but these people say that nothing was known of the sad event in that part of the country. There is yet, therefore, a very faint hope left that the illustrious traveller may be alive.

AN alteration is in future to be made in the hour of departure of the English mail which will come into effect on the 9th proximo, when the P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Delhi* will start from off the Apollo Bunder at 5 P. M. instead of at the A. M., and all subsequent mail steamers for Suez will sail at the same hour in future. This arrangement has been made by the Company at the suggestion of the Indian Government, conveyed through the London Post Office authorities, the object in view being to avoid the delays which frequently occur, more especially during the monsoon, when the mails from Calcutta and the North-West Provinces do not reach the Bombay Post office at the appointed hour.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

THE *Madras Athenaeum* (May 22):—The rates of Interest and Discount have been further reduced one per cent. all round.

THE *Englishman*:—We regret to hear that the steamer *Hurringhatta*, belonging to the Sylhet and Cachar Line of Steamers, whilst running through the Hindoor Katty River on the 11th instant, took the ground, and is expected to become a complete wreck, as five pumps at work could make no impression on the leak. It appears that she has started her plating and angle irons. The flats in tow are safe, and the cargo is reported to have been landed without damage.

THE same:—We understand that Captain F. S. Taylor, Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Railway Department, objects to the opening of the Jubbulpore Branch Line, until 1st August, because of the incompletion of the Station accommodation. He has, however, no objection to the running of Mail Trains. This decision will, it is rumoured, be contested by the Company, who argue that if the line be fit for Mail Trains it is surely fit for ordinary trains.

THE same:—In consequence of the numerous instances of deficiencies in Paymasters chests in British Regiments, the Commander-in-Chief has ordered that in future, in the second week of January, April, July, and October, the amount in the Regimental chests be counted according to the several balances held by Regimental Paymasters, under the separate heads of account, in the presence of a committee of three Officers, with a field Officer or Captain as President.

THE same:—We are glad to see that the Commander-in-Chief has issued a General Order with regard to the late season of the year at which troops are sometimes unnecessarily moved in this country, notwithstanding previous General Orders to the contrary. When His Excellency visited Darjeeling in April last, he found parties of convalescents marching on the road between Sahibjunge and the Hills, some of whom were in a very sickly state. His Excellency also countermanded the march of a detachment of Her Majesty's 58th Foot, which was about to leave Darjeeling for the plains at the same time, and which ought to have marched in December last. The attention of General Officers has now been directed to the General Order of the 19th December 1856, which directs that the march of convalescents to Darjeeling is to be fixed so that their arrival at the foot of the Hills may take place between the 1st and 15th of March, whilst men leaving Darjeeling, are to be sent down by the first week in December.

THE same:—Of late the mass of lanes and gullies between Daurromtollah and Bow Bazaar Streets have been the haunt of a number of Negro or "Caffree" loafers, whose recklessness and evil deeds have made them a terror to the inhabitants. These men are, we understand, under the strict surveillance of the Police, and will probably find that any breach of the law or peace, will be visited with prompt and condign punishment. They have all been connected with ships in various capacities, but the Police authorities are powerless to relieve the city of their presence, unless they bring themselves under the operation of the law. The want of a vagrancy law is very much felt in such cases, as the Police are compelled to devote an undue share of their attention to particular localities, and to wait until men, whose ruffianly characters are beyond doubt, commit an offence, before they can interfere in any way. We would recommend the subject of a Vagrant Act for Calcutta to the Chairman of the Justices, in his capacity as Member of the Bengal Legislative Council.

THE *Delhi Gazette*:—From a letter received very recently from Hydrabad, we learn that the Prime Minister, Sir Salar Jung, K.C.S.I., gave a grand party to welcome Mr. Temple on his appointment and assumption of the duties of Resident. About a hundred and eighty ladies and gentlemen were present. An excellent band was in attendance, and the entertainment was followed by a splendid pyrotechnic display. The letter goes on to state that Mr. Temple is becoming daily more and more popular. He is already spoken of by the natives as "the father of the people," his fame as Chief Commissioner of Nagpore having preceded him and added to his good name. His accessibility is remarkable and is much appreciated. High or low, rich or poor, meet with a ready [illegible] and are treated with the utmost politeness, without any distinction being shown as to "caste, color or creed."—He is also much liked by the Nizam, with whom he is on very good terms, and who is anxious to cultivate Mr. Temple's friendship, as a very worthy representative of the British Government at his Court.

THE *Sindian*:—Native merchants are making anxious inquiries as to the truth of the report that the Oriental Inland Steam Navigation Company are about selling their vessels to the Indus Flotilla Company. Some are keeping their goods in hand in consequence of the rumour.

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 27TH MAY.

OLD	PER CANDY.
Dharwar Sawginned	228 to 230
Dhollera Bhownuggur	195 to 200
Oomrawuttee Akote	160 to 165
Compta	190 to 205
NEW.	
Oomrawuttee Akote	232 to 238
Khandeish Barsee	230 to 232
Dhollera Bhownuggur	235 to 240
Hingunghaut	240 to 245
Broach	242 to 245
Veeraval	225 to 230
Vingoria	235 to 238
Compta	238 to 240
Dharwar Sawginned	260 to 262

Ready Sales. ....1,200 Candies.
Market active—Good demand.

LATEST NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

By Direct Overland Telegraph.

[*A portion of the following appeared in our second edition of yesterday.*]

LONDON, 22ND MAY, AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed firmer with a moderate demand.

Fair Dhollera 9½d.

The troop ship *Niobe* has arrived.

The Bombay Mail of April 29th was delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, 23RD MAY.

The Liverpool Cotton Market is quiet and unchanged.

Fair Dhollera 9½d.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending to-day show the following changes as compared with the previous account:—

Increase in the Reserve of Notes	£755,000
" Bullion	£420,000
Decrease in Bills discounted	£126,000

LONDON, 24TH MAY, AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed unchanged.

Fair Dhollera 9¼d.

The Manchester Market is very dull.

7lb. Shirtings 9s. 6d.
8¼lb. " 11s. 5d.
40's Twist 1s. 6d.

THE REFORM BILL.

LONDON, 24TH MAY.

The Duke of Edinburgh has gone to Marseilles to join his ship the *Galatea* and will proceed thence to India, China, Japan, and Australia.

In consequence of Mr Hodgkinson's amendment (abolishing compound householders) Mr. Disraeli has introduced a clause in the Reform Bill, by which compounding is permitted where the landlord and tenant agree, in which case the tenant loses his vote.

An important debate has taken place in the House, on the state of Ireland.

The Fenians are preparing for a fresh invasion into Canada.

The death of Sir Archibald Alison is reported.

Hippia has won the Oaks.

BOMBAY.

MR. J. S. WHITE yesterday resumed charge of his office of Legal Remembrancer to Government.

THE B. & B. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Krishna* was hauled out of the Government dock yesterday.

MAILS will be closed at the General Post Office, for Singapore and Hongkong, per S. S. *John Bright*, this morning at 5 P. M.

MR. NANA MOROJEE arrived in Bombay yesterday evening and will probably assume charge of his office of Acting third Magistrate of Police from to-day.

THE leave of absence granted to Captain Smythe, Colaba Sanitarium in Garrison Orders of the 25th instant, is cancelled at his own request.

WE understand that Mr. J. S. White will be re-appointed a member of the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making laws and regulations.

THE height of water reported on the tower in the Vehar Lake on Saturday last was 47·2 feet, on the corresponding date last year it was 47·3 feet.

LIEUTENANT W. F. SARDURTH, was yesterday fined by the Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court in the sum of one rupee, for assaulting one Sewjee Dhunnoo on the night of Sunday last on the Grant Road.

THE weather at the Cochin station on the 25th instant was fair, barometer 29·87. Thermometer 84°. At Vingorla on the 26th instant the weather was warm. Thermometer 90°. Wind steady from west.

THE Director of the Indo-European line reported to Government on the 26th instant that the direct line was right to Constantinople; Persian line interrupted beyond Shiraz. It is reported in the telegram of yesterday that the Russian line was in perfect order.

IT will be remembered that about two years ago a fracas took place at the fire works on the Esplanade between Mr. Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata and the Commissioner of Police. The result was that the former had filed an action in the High Court against the latter. We now learn that the matter has been amicably settled by the interference of a respectable European gentleman.

PROGRAMME of music to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 4th (King's Own) Royal Regiment at Colaba this evening:—

Quick March	"British Lion"	Riviere.
Overture	"Czar and Zimmermann"	Lortzing.
Quadrille	"La Fete des Lilas"	Lamotte.
Selection	"Les Hugenots"	Meyerbeer.
Waltz	"Hilda"	Godfrey.
Galop	"Martha"	Bilse.

THE High Court of Judicature sat yesterday (before the Hon. Sir Joseph Arnould) for the purpose of settling the list of contributories of the Bombay Joint Stock Corporation. The Court was occupied nearly all the day in going over the list of alleged contributories, and making a classification into those who admitted and those who denied their liability as contributories. The Court, after arranging the order in which certain preliminary legal points should be discussed, adjourned till Wednesday morning.

RAYMOND CAETAN, Annie Perrier, and Camall Perrier, were yesterday committed by Mr. Showell to take their trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, the first was charged with stealing several gold ornaments, worth Rs. 161, the property of a Portuguese female named Anne Maria, and the rest with dishonestly receiving the same. A fourth prisoner was also implicated in the offence, but he was discharged by His Worship, and admitted as Queen's evidence. Mr. Nusserwanjee Naorosjee, pleader, defended the fourth prisoner.

AN extraordinary meeting of the shareholders of the Viegas Patent Slip and Foundry Company was held yesterday afternoon, when a special resolution was passed generally empowering the liquidators of the Company to compromise all debts and liabilities capable of resulting in debts, and all claims whether present or future subsisting or supposed to subsist between the Company and any debtors or person apprehending liability to the Company, and all questions in any way relating to or affecting the assets of the Company generally, upon such terms as may be agreed upon, with power for the Liquidators to take any security for the discharge of such debts or liabilities, and to give complete discharges in respect of all or any such debts or liabilities.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.—Latest dates of telegrams received during the last 24 hours ending at 8 P.M. yesterday, were as follows:—

From United Kingdom, via Turkey 24th May.
From Continent of Europe, do. do.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 26th to 8 P.M. of the 27th May were as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.		Min.	
From Kurrachee	1	8	0	5
" Calcutta via Madras	0	0	1	30
" Madras	0	0	0	0

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

LATITUDE 18° 53' 30" North; longitude 4h. 51m. 16s East. Height of barometer above the sea = 37 feet.

1867 Dates.	Barometer corrected to 32° Fahr. (inches)	Temperature of the Air.	Wet Bulb Thermometer.	Dew point.	Relative Humidity of Air.	Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 8 parts.)	Maximum Temperature of Air, read at 9½ A. M. on following day.	Minimum Temperature of Air, read at 9½ A. M.	Wind. General Direction.	Wind. Movement in 24 hours. Miles.
May 20th	29·712	83·4	77·6	75·6	·776	33	89·0	79·5	[illegible]	75·8
" 21st	·724	84·2	77·6	75·3	·748	41	89·5	79·8	[illegible]	71·7
" 22nd	·740	83·0	77·8	75·8	·768	51	90·0	81·0	[illegible]	78·5
" 23rd	·718	83·4	78·6	75·9	·783	44	90·2	82·0	[illegible]	78·7
" 24th	Queen's birthday									
" 25th	·766	85·1	77·2	74·2	·705	48	92·0	82·0	[illegible]	87·5

Mean Daily values, derived from 24 hourly observations.

STEAMER REPORTS.—MAY 27TH.

MADRAS, 5-50 A. M.—Steamer *Arabia* from Bombay via Southern Ports anchored.

COCANADA, 6 53 A. M.—Steamer *Madras* sailed for Masulipatam during last night.

BUSHIRE, 5-25 P. M.—Steamer *Martaban* leaving for Busreh.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS—MAI 27TH.

BARODA 27TH, 9 30 A.M.—Communication Ahmedabad main line at 9-38.

KURRACHEE, 27th, 12-23 NOON.—Direct line right to Constantinople, Persin Line right.

DEESA, 27th 3 A.M.—Imperfect Erimpoora.

BETWENE BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.—Perfect.

MASTER ATTENDANT'S WEATHER REPORT.—MAY 25TH.

Calcutta—Scattered cumuli and cirri, wind S., barometer 79, five seventy-two inches, thermometer 98, and wet bulb 84.

Madras—Weather fair, wind south, thermometer 87, barometer 29, and decimal seventy two.

Kolapore—Weather fair, wind moderate south west.

Vingorla—Weather warm, thermometer eighty-nine, wind moderate from west.

Carwar—Weather overcast and misty, wind W. S. W. force two, barometer 29, and decimal 95.

Mangalore—Weather cloudy, wind N. W., barometer 29, and decimal 85.

Cannanore—Weather fair, wind north west moderate, baro. 29, decimal nine one-eight, no rain.

Paumben—Moderate southerly wind, weather fair.

Galle—Light wind and cloudy, thermometer 83.

Cochin—Weather fine, barometer 29·87. thermometer 84.

Tuticorin—Moderate southerly winds, weather fair, thermometer 88, barometer 29·85.

Madras—Weather fine, wind south, thermometer 88, barometer 29.78.

May 26th.

Galle.—Light wind and cloudy, thermometer 82.

Paumben.—Strong southerly wind and cloudy.

Vingorla.—Weather warm, thermometer 90, and wind steady from west.

Cannanore.—Weather fair, wind north west strong, barometer 29·992, no rain.

Madras.—Weather fair, wind south, thermometer 87, barometer 29, and decimal 71.

Carwar.—Weather fine, wind west south west, force two to three, barometer 30·01 and thermometer 88.

Kolapore—Weather fair, wind moderate south west.

Surat—Weather fair, wind south west. Thermometer 88.

May 27th.

Carwar—Fine winn W. S. W., force 2 Barometer 30·01.

Kolapore—Fair wind moderate south west.

Surat—Fair wind S. W., thermometer 89.

Cannanore—Cloudy wind N. W., calm barometer 30·010. Face of rain one inch five cents.

Mangalore—Cloudy wind N. W. moderate, barometer 29·94.

FORT POLICE COURT.—27TH MAY.

(BEFORE R. B. BARTON, ESQ.)

POCKET-PICKING.—Muneeram Daljee, a reputed thief, and Issub Noroo, a Mahomedan lad, were charged with stealing a rupee from the pocket of Gungajee Hurry on the 26th inst., and being both found guilty, the first, who had been several times in jail before, was sentenced to receive thirty stripes, while the second prisoner was ordered to be apprenticed at the David Sassoon Reformatory for a term of six years.

MAZAGON POLICE.—27TH MAY.

(BEFORE R. H. SHOWELL, ESQ.)

THE BUTCHERS AGAIN.—Babajee Dhondoo, Bureshab Shabeenbhoy and Babunlall Curreembhoy, were charged at the instance of Dr T. G. Hewlett, Health Officer to the Municipal Commissioner, with using the house No. 125, situated in the Coppersmith lane, as a slaughter house, without a license from the Municipal Commissioner, and slaughtering therein goats and sheep, contrary to section 129 of Act II. of 1865.

The prisoners stated in defence, that they were employed as labourers by the owner of the house.

His Worship said that Dr. Hewlett should bring up the owner of the house.

Dr. Hewlett stated that he could not find the owner of the house.

His Worship asked the prisoners whether they slaughtered goats and sheep in the house No. 125.

The prisoners pleaded guilty to the charge. They admitted that they had no license from the Municipal Commissioner to slaughter goats and sheep therein.

His Worship remarked that the prisoners had no right to slaughter animals in that house without a license from the Municipal Commissioner. They were responsible for their acts.

Dr. Hewlett said that this was the first offence of the kind, and the highest punishment should be inflicted upon them

His Worship: Bring the owner of the house.

Suakaram Esoo stated, that on Sunday last at about 9 A.M., he went to purchase meat in a house in Coppersmith lane, where he saw the three prisoners; the first was weighing the meat; and the other two were cutting the same. There were knives, weights and scales on the floor. They said that they were in service of some one whose name they did not remember. Witness went out and called Narrayen and Mohideen, who arrested them.

Suckaram Ramchunder proved that on the morning in question at 9 o'clock he saw the defendants slaughtering animals in the house No. 125 in Coppersmith lane.

Mr. Higgins, Superintendent of Markets stated, that in consequence of information received by him on Sunday morning last, he went to a house in Coombarwada road. In a back room on the ground floor he found the prisoners, a quantity of meat, goats' and sheep's heads, knives, scales, and a quantity of fresh blood. The prisoners had no license for the house.

His Worship convicted the offenders and fined them Rs. 50 each. The law provides that the person committing such offence is liable to pay a fine of Rs. 200, and Rs. 50 per day for the continuance of the offence.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PANCHGUNNY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Even people of immense powers of observation are led into slight inaccuracies when they attempt to describe a place through which they have only passed once without stopping. I have been led to make this reflection by the description which your "own correspondent" gave of Panchgunny in your paper of the 10th instant. As his letter is dated from "The Roost" it would seem that he has been hatching a mare's nest which he found there, for some of his strictures on Mahableshwar are as fallacious as his description of Panchgunny. I am glad however, that your "own correspondent" has mooted the question for the result of the fullest investigation must be that Panchgunny would be proved to be the healthiest Hill station in the Bombay Presidency and the pleasantest to reside at during the whole year. I believe the official report of the Hill stations of India went still further, and said that Panchgunny was the healthiest Hill station in India to reside at during the whole year.

The fact of your "own correspondent" having described Panchgunny as "a bare looking place" proves to any one acquainted with it that he did not leave the high road, which a "masterly inactive" Government has left bare of trees on either side. This is the more inexcusable on the part of the road-makers because the land is so favorable to the growth of trees that if a stick is planted in the ground during the monsoon it will take root and sprout and in time become a tree. If, however, your "own correspondent" had visited the gardens attached to the private residences he would have seen fruit and forest-trees, flowers and vegetables enough to redeem any place from the charge of being bare. Peaches, guavas, plantains both red and yellow, shaddocks or pumplemoses, oranges, sweet limes, citrons, pomgranates, apples, pears, figs, grapes, papayas jack-fruit, kumrukhs, strawberries, raspberries and other fruits flourish there. Coffee also grows there and the trees yield excellent coffee, and I have no doubt that all the English fruits would grow at Panchgauny if cuttings were brought from home properly packed. All kinds of vegetables grow there too in perfection, and some of the finest peas I have ever tasted in India were grown in a garden at Panchganny. I was also told by the late Mr. Falke who had some experience in the matter that the climate of Panchganny was admirably adopted to the growth of Cinchonas. As for flowers, roses, guraniums, stocks, fechsias, dahlias, migmonette, myrtle, lilies, heliotrope, poppies, sun-flowers, and a host of others grow luxuriantly, and during the month of September the whole place is covered with wild flowers.

With reference to the healthiness of the climata I would call attention to the fact that Panchgunny is free from cholera and fevers, and those who live there all the year round have as rosy and healthy an appearance as people who live in the country at home. It is as healthy for old men and for children as it is for young men of which I will give two instances, that came under my own observation. An old man is living there now, who when he went there in 1860, looked as if he had come to the end of his life, but before he had been there a year he looked ten years younger, and he is still a hale and hearty old man. A child went there at the age of five years in a very precarious state of health, and after remaining there nearly two years, he at the age of seven years rode on horseback from Panchgunny to Poona, a distance of sixty miles, in two successive days without feeling either ill or overtired, and when he and his brothers, who had been at Panchgunny with him during those two years, arrived in England, all who saw them said they looked as if they had been born and brought up in England for instead of having the sickly and sallow look of Indian children, they were rosy and healthy in appearance.

And now without meaning in the slightest degree to run down Mahableshwur, which is very good in its own way, I would mention a few advantages that Panchgunny possesses over it. The first is an advantage which it has not only over Mahableshwur but over all the other Hill stations, namely, the mildness of its monsoon, for whilst Matheran, Mahableshwur and other Hill stations are rendered unhealthy not only by the quantity of rain that falls in heavy torrents, ranging from 250 to 300 inches, but also by the watery mist, injurious to man and blighting to flowers and fruit-trees, in which they are enveloped during the greater part of the monsoon, Panchgunny is free from that watery mist and the rain that falls in gentle showers during the monsoon varying from 47 to 55 inches merely serves to nourish the trees and plants, and keep the air cool and pleasant. The mean temperature throughout the year at Panchgunny is 69 degrees. In the cold season the mean temperature is 64 degrees, in the hot season it is 73 degrees, and in the rains it is 66 degrees. People never feel in the lassitude or exhaustion that they feel in the plains after hard work or exercise, and except during the middle of the day in the hot season the sun is never so powerful as to prevent your taking out door exercise at any hour of the day. Visitors at Panchgunny, too, never feel dyspeptic as visitors at Mahableshwur do on their first arrival, as I am afraid your "own correspondent" must have felt when he penned his letter, and never have that unpleasant feeling about the head, which many people suffer from when they first arrive at Mahableshwar.

Another advantage and it is an inestimable one which visitors to Panchgunny possess over visitors to Mahableshwur and other Hill stations consists in this, that whereas the former can remain at Panchgunny during the monsoon with comfort, or if their business prevents their remaining so long, can remain until the first burst of the monsoon is over, when travelling in the plains is pleasant and healthy, the latter are obliged to hurry away from Matheran, Mahableshwur and the other Hill stations at the end of May or beginning of June, in order to avoid the watery mists and torrents of rain with which those places are deluged at the first burst of the monsoon, and to travel to their different stations through the intense and burning heat of the plains at that season of the year, whereby they generally undo all the good their short sojourn in the Hills has done them.

The natural advantages of Punchgunny being so great, it does seem strange that Government takes so little interest in the place, but I should be loth to think that the reason is that its resources have been developed by a few enterprising Europeans (who certainly did find it a bare looking plain when they first went there,) though no doubt enterprising Europeans are a troublesome race in India, and ought to be put down.

VINDEX.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

AFGHANISTAN.

CABUL, CANDAHAR, BOKHARA, KASHGHAR, AND BADAKHSHAN.

10th May.—Demon Dulput Roy, the tax Collector of Jellalabad who was made a prisoner by the Cabul Ameer for no other reason than his inability to pay the fine of fifty thousand rupees imposed upon him by Ameer Mahomed Afzulkhan effected his escape to Jallalabad. The Ameer also fled from Killah Mahmood to-day and shut up himself in the Balla Hissar fort which has been besieged by the troops of Sirdar Fyz Mahomed Khan. It is reported at Cabul that Beebee Murwareed, the wife of Ameer Afzulkhan, has given one lac of Tillahs to her husband to distribute among his troops and to carry on the conflict with Sirdar Fyz Mahomed Khan. The wife of Ameer Shere Ally Khan, on the other hand, has sent 30,000 rupees to Sirdar among Jallalooddeen Khan to aid him in his undertakings. Letters received to-day from Bokhara state as follows:—"When the Russian troops occupied the province of Charsoo, the Meers of Kashghar, apprehending how far the movement will likely affect their own Government, [illegible] sent an envoy to the Emperor of the Chinese soliciting aid against any incursion of the Russians on their territory. The envoy returned to Kashghar a few days ago with a reply that the Chinese Government declines to interfere in the matter and is therefore unable to render any helping hand to the Kashgharians."

11th May.—News was received from Bokhara this day to the effect that the Shah in compliance with the request of the Russian General has given over the charge of the Amou River to the Russians. It is in contemplation now, that a Railway line be opened from Kokan to Charsoo and that the telegraphic wire be fixed from the former place to Bokhara the residence of the Shah. Eighty thousand workmen are in constant employ on the Railroad; and other preparations, in digging canals, erecting Serais, &c., &c., are equally immense and on large scales. Information was received to-day from Jallalabad to the effect that Kureem Khan Nimanee who was stationed at Kahiband with his Ghilzie troops and has shut up the passage between Jallalabad and Cabul has proved himself most offensive to the people. At Quasumabad he plundered a Qapilah which had stopped there from the last few days and put the Qapilah man to death. Quasumabad, a small town between Cabul and Jallalabad, was itself given to plunder and the heaps of corn which were gathered there for the troops of Ameer Afzulkhan came into possession of Kareemkhan.

12th May.—A letter was received from Kandahar to-day stating that Sirdar Abdoolrahiman Khan on learning that the troops of Sirdar Fyz Mahomed Khan have entered Cabul wrote the Sirdar as follows:—"We both had sworn on the Koran that neither will I interfere with your Government of Turkistan nor you with that of Cabul. I have kept my word, but you have broken it by having entered Cabul and beseiged my aged father in the Cabul fort. If you leave Cabul on the receipt of this letter it would be the safest plan for you, otherwise I will move down from Candahar in person with my troops to give you fight." It is said that Sirdar Abdoolrahiman Khan has left Candahar subsequent to writing this note and was last reported to be at Shahjoo whence he will proceed to Ghizuee *en route* to Cabul. The shops of the city and suburb of Cabul are as usual shut up, and the whole business closed as before.

13th May.—By the orders of Sirdar Fyz Mahomed Khan the siege on the Balla Hissar fort was raised up. The Ameer, however, did not come out, but sent Sirdar Surwar Khan son of Azim Khan with the son of Ghoolam Hussan Khan to Arghundoo, seven kosses distant from Cabul. At the Boorj-i-Rek Laboo the officials of Ameer Afzul Khan have raised a battery, and it is expected that the fight will take place on the same spot as this place where Afzul Khan's troops number most. It is heard on good authority that Sirdar Fyz Mahomed Khan in raising the siege on the Balla Hissar fort means really to seize the person of Ameer Afzul Khan as the large war ammunitions which the fort contains and the strength which it has recently obtained through the exertions of the Ameer who made it impregnable. If Afzul Khan comes now out of the fort he will doubtless fall into the hands of his enemy as there have been special men appointed to effect his capture by stratagem.

14th May.—Sirdar Shumsooddeen Khan and Mahomed Zamankhan of Jallalabad passed by Cabul to-day to join Afzul Khan's troops at Arghandoo. A letter came this day to the address of Sirdar Fyz Mahomed Khan from Koondooz (north of Cabul below Bulkh). Nothing has been known as to the contents of this letter, but its importance would be imagined by the fact, that the Sirdar left Cabul this very day with only forty soldiers, leaving Sirdar Mahomed Aleem Khan son of Sirdar Mahomed Saeed Khan at Cabul to watch its affairs until his return. Some people maintain that a rebellion has arisen at Koondooz against the Sirdar, while others say that Meer Ataleeque Beg's son has raised a general disturbance in that quarter. On the departure of Sirdar Fyz Mahomed Khan the *Qapilah* which was detained at Cabul marched towards Peshawur.

15th May.—Surwarkhan son of Sirdar Ameenollah Khan, Naib Ghoolam Jan, Shekh Meer Khan, and General Meer Hyder have all been seized by the officials of Sirdar Fyz Mahomed Khan and sent to Bulkh in chains from Bamian. Commandant Meer Soohrab Khan was reported to be at Raee with his Hazara men. When Sirdar Shamsoddeen Khan and Mahomed Zamankhan reach the neighbourhood of Bamian, a fight on a large scale will be fought according to the belief entertained at Cabul. A report was current at Cabul during the last few days to the effect that Sirdar Nasrallah Khan, Governor of Jallalabad, has fled from that place with his family for the fear of Sirdar Jallalooddeen Khan. Confidential letters from that place received to-day state that the Governor is still at Jallalabad, and it is through his exertions that that city has not as yet fallen into the hands of Asmatoollah Khan, Kareem Khan, Nimanee Arsola Khan, Jehor Khyb and other Sirdars and Khans of the Ghilzie tribe, the friends of Ameer Shere Ally Khan.

16th May.—A letter received from Candahar to-day stated as follows:—"Sirdar Mahomed Azim Khan was encamped on the mouth of Gurishk when Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan, the Governor of Herat, and the son of Amere Shere Ally Khan, made an attack on it at midnight and was helped in his undertaking by Sirdar Mahomed Aleem Khan. As Azim Khan's troops were totally unprepared to meet this attack, they sustained a heavy shock, and leaving three guns and other war stores were obliged to retreat in great haste toward Candahar. This occurred after Sirdar Mohamed Abdoorahman Khan had left Candahar for Cabul." The following is known as the cause of Sirdar Fyz Mahomed Khan's retreat towards Koondooz according to the letters of the Mahajuns received in Cabul from Bulkh to-day. "The people of Budakhshan have all taken swords in their hands for the cause of their expelled Meer the father-in-law of Sirdar Mahomed Azim Khan. Having availed themselves of Fyz Mahomed Khan's absence from Turkistan they have raised a general tumult at Budakhshan and have further turned the people of Koondooz on their side. Reports have it, that Sirdar Mohamed Azim Khan has sent a large force to Budakhshan to enable his father-in-law to obtain the possession he has lost." It is now hoped, that the return of this Sirdar to Turkistan, and the arrival of Sirdar Abdoorrahmon Khan at Cabul which is expected to occur soon, will leave still sufficient room for Afzul Khan to regain his possessions which have been wrested from him by Sirdar Fyz Mahomed Khan.

SIND.

THE ROBBERY AT MESSRS. VOLKART BROTHERS.—Mr. Britain, to whose case we alluded in our last issue, appeared before Mr. Gibbons yesterday to answer to the charge of stealing from Messrs. Volkart Brothers a gold watch, a pair of ear-rings, and a number of rings—the whole valued at about Rs. 6,000. The evidence against the accused was so conclusive that he was committed to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions, he having elected to be tried here instead of being sent to Bombay. Want of space obliges us to postpone the insertion of the proceedings in the matter until our next issue.—*Sindian.*

THE NEW CHINESE PORTS.

RUMOURS, apparently well grounded, are in circulation that within a few days or weeks, two new ports will be added to the list of those open by Treaty—viz., Nanking, and Kiung-chow in Hainan. The opening of the former place has been long expected, and nearly two years ago measures were taken by the British authorities to secure a suitable site for the future settlement. Of Kiung-chow less is known than of Nanking, but, judging from the reports to hand, it would seem to present a more favourable opening for commercial enterprise than the ancient Capital of China; and this chiefly from the island of Hainan being to a great extent beyond the range of those adverse official influences which may be expected for some time to restrict European enterprise at Nanking. At the time of Kiung-chow being inserted in the list of ports to be opened, it does not appear that our authorities possessed any very definite ideas of its resources or capabilities, and even to the present day our knowledge of Hainan is chiefly based upon the reports of shipwrecked sailors, (who have generally been well treated) or of those who, conceiving that their own rendering of the treaty was a sufficient warrant for frequenting its port, have constantly and successfully run the gauntlet of the Chinese mandarin junks, and the magnificent gunboats which, by a pleasing fiction, have been lately supposed to do duty as preventive vessels.

The formation of Hainan is mountainous, but it possesses many well cultivated level spots. The thick forests which cover a large portion of the island are inhabited by an aboriginal race who gave for many years considerable trouble to the Chinese authorities. The East Coast of the island does not appear to afford any good anchorages, nor with the exception of Kiung-chow, do the few ports on the North, West, and South sides offer inducements to mariners to frequent them. Dr. Williams in his *Commercial Guide* (1863) states that the production of Hainan "comprise cocoanuts, betel, fruits, sugar, cotton, salt, lacquer varnish, beeswax, tanned hides and rice; gold, silver, pearls, sapanwood, tortoise-shell, and many kinds of fine cabinet-wood we found in or near the island. The list of articles comprises some important items, but there is little information as to the quantity produced. When foreign trade shall have been fully opened, however, these particulars will be speedily ascertained.

It is impossible to predict with any certainty whether mercantile houses will be inclined to establish agencies at Hainan, should the report we have referred to prove true, but for our own part we do not think that many will avail themselves of the privilege for at least some time to come. The state of the financial world in China just now is unfavourable to fresh enterprise, and the few who seek to take advantage of the clause permitting trade at that place will probably find that they hold the monopoly of any business which may arise. Still, as another step towards the final opening up of the country, we cannot but be glad to learn that Hainan is likely to become fully accessible to foreigners. Turning to Nanking, reasons of a very different nature account for the satisfaction with which we learn that foreigners will ere long be allowed to reside at the once famous city. As a political centre of foreign action it will be invaluable, and the benefits of its being brought within the range of European influence will be felt by the Chinese even more than by ourselves. Rebellion and rapine must recede before the steps of western civilization; and as the bear, the panther, and the serpent retreat before the settler's hut in Western America, so will the appearance of foreigners at Nanking put a stop to the dangers from rebels and Nienfei, which for so many years have harrassed the southern capital. As a place of trade we do not think that Nanking is likely, for at least many years, to compete with the more important open ports in its neighbourhood, unless indeed it becomes, like a second Shanghai a refuge for the wretched country people who have suffered alike for years from Rebel and Imperialist. Its opening will, however, mark another step in the onward progress of China, and, as such, the accomplishment of that event will be welcome news to all.—*Overland China Mail.*

ABSORPTION OF SILVER IN CHINA.

(*From the Foochow Advertiser, March 27.*)

THE following extracts from the Imperial Customs Trade Report for the year 1865 may be interesting as showing from official returns what vast sums have actually been paid to the Chinese within a comparatively short period. On page 6 of these returns is found paragraph 16 of a letter addressed by Mr. Hart, the Inspector General of Customs, to the Tsung le yamen, dated 24th January, 1866; in which he is taking a retrospective view of the trade of China with foreign countries, from the establishment of the new Customs system (1st October, 1860) to the 30th June, 1865. He says:—

"The import duties, opium included, during the period in question, amounted to about twelve millions, and the export duties to about eighteen millions of taels. These amounts may be looked upon as representing *five per cent.* of the value of the merchandize imported and exported; the imports therefore may be said to have been of the value of *two hundred and forty millions* (£80,000,000, sterling) and the Exports of the value of *three hundred and sixty millions* (£120,000,000 sterling)—*of taels.* The balance of trade has thus been in favour of China, her Exports having exceeded her Imports in value by about *one hundred and twenty millions of taels* (£40,000,000 sterling). The revenue of all kinds accruing to the Chinese Government in foreign, trade at the treaty ports has, for the same period amounted in all to about Taels 32,650,000. Foreign merchants come to China to trade, because it pays them to do so: the figures just given will make it patent to any one that the Chinese merchants, people, and government, are not without their share in the advantages springing from commercial intercourse.

We thus learn that within a period of four years and nine months the value of Exports exceeded that of the Imports by about £40,000,000, and the inference is that this must have been paid in specie. It became a question then to ascertain what has become of it. As we before observed, much of it may be hoarded up by the people throughout the Empire. This is a necessary and inevitable result of the short sighted and avaricious policy of the rulers, who indirectly extort a heavy species of Income-tax from all according to their ostensible means. We say indirectly, because, while an equitable and regular system of income taxation is not carried out, yet it is extracted in one form or other from all, rich and poor. A wealthy man may be thus taxed by being appointed to some post in which the emoluments are trifling while the responsibility is great and almost certain to entail heavy loss to the incumbent and this loss is always a pecuniary indemnity which goes to the government.

For instance he may be appointed superintendent of a mint. Such superintendent instead of being a Government official, is, by the policy of the rulers, a wealthy native merchant, who is frequently unwillingly compelled to serve in that capacity. They are summoned to the duty by Proclamation emanating from the Provincial treasurer, and *when their means are well assured*, they become confirmed in the office and receive a yearly salary of 96 *taels*! in return for which they are held responsible for all shortcomings or loss arising from operations or business connected with any branch of the mint. The loss is inevitable, the only variation being that on some occasions it is not so heavy as on others. It stands then to reason that in selecting a rich merchant instead of an official to fill a post which will entail inevitable and heavy loss as the occupant of it, and then paying him a pitiful salary of ninety six taels, the authorities have pre-determined to extort from him a heavy taxation on his wealth. A similar course, only on a much larger scale, is resorted to by the Government with regard to the salt trade. The nomination to the post of superintendent is almost invariably compulsory, the refusal entailing a very heavy fine. The merchant is then deputed to sell a certain quantity of salt and upon the quantity he has *beforehand* to pay duty to the government. He may then sell the salt if he can find purchasers, if not the loss is his. It is true that in all these cases, while their rulers strip them of their wealth with one hand, their give them honours, rewards, and titles (all of which cost nothing) with the other, but as a rule the wealthy Chinese prefer their money to an empty title and a blue button; and as, to make a parade of wealth, is to incur the flattering distinction of being made superintendent of some government monopoly, and a loss of perhaps Tls. 10,000, they prefer to store it away, and by an unostentatious public life not to appear rich. We thus think that hoarding may be set down as one cause why the treasure which finds its way into China does not re-appear as a medium of trade.

SIMLA.

SIMLA, 8*th May.*—"As nothing out of the common is stirring here at present, I am obliged to have recourse to the "ruin weather" we are having, for a subject whereon to write.

Yesterday, after a week or ten days of continuous fair weather, in fact it was getting rather warm, dark clouds came floating over the opposite ridge of hills; and towards evening we had a good deal of rain, accompanied by a little bit of a thunderstorm; during which a Mr. Peters' servant was killed by lightning, as also a bhistie in Burra Simla; a thunderbolt likewise struck Col. Durand's house, but I am not aware if any damage was sustained. About dusk the clouds were all lost sigh of; a little after 9 o'clock, however, we experienced a storm, the wind blowing pretty violently; rain, thunder and lightning we had in abundance. To-day again clouds have been floating about in all directions, and it is now (2-30 P. M.) raining, occasionally a flash of lightning is seen and a clap of thunder heard; one or two very loud claps lead me to believe that lightning has again fallen somewhere, of which more anon, if I hear anything.

Some time ago a Government resolution, to the affect that two members of one family should not be employed in the same office, was in force; this resolution seems to have been entirely lost sight of. Mr. Thorpe and his two sons have for some time been serving in the Adjutant Generals' office here: a few days ago a third son, I am told, obtained employment under his father. The head of the Record Department has been reduced, on the score of incompetency, from Rs. 300 to 200, and one of his juniors has been put in his place: this man, a soldier, I believe, not only supersedes some half a dozen of his office-mates, his betters too, but is actually to be taught his work for three months by the very man who is found incompetent to carry on the onerous duties of the post! This new arrangement has created a good deal of dissatisfaction in the office; what can the officers of the department be about?" —*Correspondent of Delhi Gazette.*

THE REPORTED MUTINY AT MEERUT

(*From the Delhi Gazette, May 23.*)

WE published an extra yesterday giving an account of the panic at Meerut. The following further particulars may be depended on. A letter was found, some say in Meerut, some in Seharunpore, written in Hindee character, evidently a circular letter and forwarded by the Commissioner to the Magistrate, with instructions to take it to General Troup. There was considerable difficulty in deciphering it, for it was not considered judicious to employ a native to read it, and it is not a bad comment on our present system of examination for interpreters &c. that in a large station like Meerut it was ever so long before any one could be got to read the letter! When read it was found to contain threats of rather a vague nature. Still it was deemed by General Troup wise to take precautions, and commanding officers were warned to be on the alert; this was on Saturday evening.

Stories got about, and the most extraordinary panic seized people, not only at Meerut but at Delhi. At the latter place people had their carriages ready and things packed prepared to make a start. At Meerut it was equally great, while at the same time there were people there who never heard anything of it till it was all over. The panic lasted all Sunday, and culminated on Sunday night and Monday morning. Exaggerated reports were conveyed to Gazeeabad by the railway people, and a regular panic ensued there. The railway employes and others having families with them, sent their wives and children into Delhi, and several cart loads of ammunition were sent out to the railway station. But the alarm at Gazeeabad was mainly owing to reports brought in by some police sowars that "mutineers" were at Begumabad looting the place, and were coming on to Gazeeabad. At the same time, by some strange coincidence, reports were spread at Meerut of imaginary disturbances at Delhi. It was "in the wind" as the natives say.

Our readers may ask why Meerut being so close we should have given in Tuesday's issue the incorrect instead of the correct version of the affair. It would have been easy, one would think, to have obtained, not an exact account, for to this moment no two people in Meerut tell you the same story, but at any rate a more correct account than the reports, which, as we hinted, were not to be wholly depended on. The whole thing was a curious chapter of cross accidents. On Monday we telegraphed to a friend at Meerut but got no reply. But on Monday afternoon the editor of this journal went himself to Meerut, reached it on Tuesday morning, and having ascertained how matters stood, sent a message to this office to stop all mention of the alleged mutiny." This message concluded with the expression "all a fiasco," and as fate would have it the message was returned from the office and not sent because the boys in charge could not understand what "fiasco" meant!

If the Meerut telegraph office had had a little experience in Reuter's messages, they would not have refused to forward a message because they could not understand a word. It is very common to correspond by telegram in cipher, but we pity the unfortunate who should attempt to do so on any matter of importance through the Meerut telegraph office. We hope the attention of the Director General will be drawn to this matter.

So far it has been a fiasco, as regards the alleged mutiny of the 36th N. I., but as regards the panic at Meerut and Delhi during Saturday night and Sunday, the description we have given of it falls far short of the reality as represented to us by eye witnesses and residents of the place.

MEERUT, 20*th May*,—The correspondents of the *Dehli Gazette* at Meerut and Delhi write as follows:—

"On Sunday morning, the 19th current, the whole station of Meerut was thrown into a state of excitement owing to a rumour to the effect that the police and native troops had mutinied. The European troops were confined to barracks with orders to be ready to turn out at a moment's notice. The artillery were kept in readiness, and patrols were sent out, and are still kept up during the night. It now turns out that all this fuss and commotion originated from a letter written in the Sanscrit tongue, from some lunatic (who is now under arrest) to the Magistrate and Collector, intimating that Sunday evening had been fixed upon for a mutinous outbreak. It is to be hoped that the authorities will make an example of the fellow now in custody and whose madness is, I doubt not, only a cloak to cover his audacious villainy."

MEERUT, 21*st May.*—"A curious instance of a panic being caused on very insufficient grounds, occurred at this place and the neighbouring station Gazeeabad on Sunday last. It seems a letter was forwarded to the Magistrate here containing vague threatenings of a rising and what not. The Magistrate sent it to the General Commanding, who deemed it advisable to take the precaution of having the troops under arms. Exaggerated reports of this movement were carried by the railway people to Gazeeabad, with sundry additions, viz. that the native troops at Meerut had mutinied in consequence of one of their number having been shot by sentence of a Court Martial. As far as I can make out there appears to have been no foundation at all for these "additional particulars." The effect of them, however, was disastrous, as a panic ensued. The wives and families of the railway people were sent into Delhi, and ammunition was called for from the arsenal there which, I believe, was supplied. The rumour was supported by a story some police sowars brought in, that "mutineers" were at Begumabad, half way to Gazeeabad. The natives at the letter place took alarm and deserted the station for the time. So far as the Gazeeabad people are concerned, they acted according to their light and could not avoid the conclusion that something was the matter. Accidents seemed to concur in lending colour to the improbable story, for about twelve o'clock at night the telegraph stopped working, and this, combined with the reports of the imaginary mutineers being on the road, confirmed the Gazeeabadites in their resolution to send off their wives and families. For the story spread was that the 36th had mutinied and though some of them had been captured, the rest had got away and were roaming about the country

Nor has the tongue of rumour stopped here, for I was informed at the railway station at Allyghur last night, that there had been disturbances in that neighbourhod also. I need hardly add, that I believe there is no foundation for this rumour either.

DELHI, 20*th May.*—"Last night there was a rumour through the city that the native troops in Meerut had mutinied. Early this morning a telegram was received from Gazeeabad to the effect that the 36th N. I. had mutinied in Meerut, had arrived at Begumabad, and there injured the railway and telegraph wires. Most of the women and children of the railway staff of Ghazeeabad came in by a special train last night. When the telegram was received this morning, the troops were ordered to be ready to turn out at a moment's notice, and all guards doubled; later this morning we were comforted by the information that all the alarm arose from about 200 men of the 36th having some caste fight with the rest of the regiment, and leaving it in a body, taking their arms &c. with them they marched towards Delhi, but were captured close to Begumabad by some men of the 21st Hussars that were sent to bring them back.

THE ANDAMAN ISLANDS.

THE *Rangoon Times* says that Penang papers received the other day, communicate some information respecting the commander and his wife, of a brig named *Bailbe Nicol Jarvie* which vessel, while bound from Moulmein to Nagapatam during the great Cyclone of 1864 was supposed to have foundered. But it appears that vessel was wrecked on the Andamans, and it is supposed that Captain and Mrs. Cowie are still alive in the hands of the savages. Of course nothing certain can be known of this matter until we can devise some means of opening communication with islanders. How this is to be effected, it is not easy to say. The tamed Andamanese, under the care of Captain Homfrey, must be employed on this service. If two savages cannot speak so as to understand each other, they can at least make signs, and perhaps in this way something may be learned of the missing people of various ships that are known to have been wrecked on those inhospitable shores. The subject is eminently deserving of the attention of the Government, and if any information concerning the captives does turn up from any quarter, it ought to be spread broadcaste to the four winds of heaven, in order that suffering and anxious friends may obtain relief by early intelligence of the fate of those who are now supposed to be in the condition of captives, among people more savage than even the famous Theodore, Emperor of Abyssinia.

The *Englishman* adds the following:—The *Kwan-Tung* arrived at Maulmain on May 8th from the Andamans. Captain Duncan's instructions were of so pacific a character that he did not feel himself justified in provoking any further display of hostility on the part of the islanders. His trip to the North Andaman has then been of no effect, and the opportunity has been lost of reading the savages a lesson they would appreciate. Captain Duncan distinguished himself too well in the last Burmese War to leave any doubt as to what would have been the result, had he had any discretion in the matter. The skirmish between the natives and the steamer's boats appears to have been a sharp one, and to have been brought on by an entirely unprovoked attack on the part of the islanders. The Northern islanders are said to be a much finer and sturdier race of men than those in the neighbourhood of Port Blair.

SOME short time since, a rumour prevailed in town to the effect that the Mingoon Prince had not only reached the Shan States, but had actully succeeded in raising the Shans into rebellion against the Government of Burmah.

This report turns out to be entirely untrue. The Shans have not the most remote intention of marching on the Burmese Capital. It is not at all likely that a fugitive prince, son though he be of the King of Burmah, without funds and without friends, without a home and without credit, can exert any influence in favour of himself. Ever since our occupation of Pegu, the Shans have been looking most wistfully in the direction of our territories. Their allegiance to the Court of Burmah has been gradually on the wane. It has never been remarkably strong, from the sense of injustice under which they labour, and the tyranny of the Burmese officials, who have at times been sent to enforce some royal mandate or decree in their territory.

It is very well known that there is not a particle of sympathy existing between the Shans and Burmese. On the contrary there is a deep and bitter feeling of hostility cherished by the Shans, and nothing but their own weakness, and the want of cohesion among the various Shan States, has kept them from throwing off the yoke of their powerful neighbour.

That the Shans would help a renegade Burman prince to upset the Government must always be considered as an extremely doubtful matter. The Mingoon prince therefore may, in the language of Australian phraseology, be styled a "Bush ranger." From the best accounts received, he is simply wandering about among the bushes. He has no settled home or place of abode. He passes from one village to another. He is attended only by a few followers, and these miserable traitors against the king find it difficult to obtain a maintenance. All the "coin" which the prince now possesses are "*promises.*" When he gets to be king, he will no doubt redeem them if he can remember them. His dupes therefore are not very numerous, and consist mostly of a few Burmese dacoits, who doubtless regard it as a great honour to sit in company, even under adverse circumstances, with a live prince. It is quite possible, however, that their imaginations are dazzled by the bag of silver which His Majesty has offered for the apprehension, *dead or alive*, of his truant boy. The political drama therefore in Upper Burmah is not at all likely to receive new actors from the Shan States, and the probability now is that as the late strike for the throne has signally failed, the King will be permitted to enjoy his dignified ease for the remainder of his days. His Majesty has expressly declared he dose not care a straw about his rebel sons, and the only power he fears and respects is that of the British Government.—*Rangoon Times,*

THE following items of intelligence from Burmah says the *Englishman* are of a somewhat later date than those given in the Rangoon or Maulmein papers:—

It is rumoured in Rangoon that the Government have offered to contribute Rs 20,000 towards the raising of the Floating Dock belonging to Mr. Hopper. This is a well-timed act of liberality, since there can be no doubt of the exceeding public utility of the dock. A determined effort, it would seem, is about to be made to raise the dock, which, it is confidently expected, will prove successful.

Dr. Maynard, formerly of the Bengal Marine, has been nominated to the post of Health Officer of Rangoon; the appointment seems to have given general satisfaction.

The S. S. *Asia* from China arrived at Rangoon on 14th May.

From Akyab we hear that the wreck which was reported by the *S. S. Rangoon* on her recent voyage to Burmah, is supposed to have been that of the *Balmacara* which left Madras about a month ago to load with rice at Akyab; the *Balmacara* was consigned to Messrs. Bullock Brothers.

There does not appear to be any very great likelihood of the much talked of Oyster Reef Lighthouse being erected, as it is reported that an experimental attempt to screw down a pile has failed signally. The authorities may now probably see the necessity for increasing the height of the Great Savage Light house, or for moving a light-ship to the vicinity of the reef. —*Englishman.*

THE INSURRECTION IN CRETE.

(*From special correspondent of the Daily News.*)

INSURGENT HEAD-QUARTERS, PHOURPHOURA, ON SLOPE OF MOUNT IDA, APRIL 9.

WHATEVER may be the scope of foreign intervention as regards Cretan politics, it should secure immediate burying of the dead on both sides. There are so many bodies rotting in the sun that they may well breed a pestilence with the increasing heat of summer. It is not a subject upon which I care to enlarge, but assuredly something should be done, and much can be done when intervention shall have put a stop to the desperate struggle between Christians and Turks. But there will remain hundreds of dead women and children hidden away high up on the mountains, where they sought refuge when their homes were destroyed, and where they died of cold or hunger. These victims to the balance of power leave their bones among the rocks to testify that European chivalry gave the Turks every chance. With other insurrections it has been different. Our Western ships of war cruised off Sicily in 1860, disregarding the feelings of the Neapolitan government; but the feelings of Turkish stockholders in 1867 have been scrupulously spared. True a British officer was found to take upon himself the charge of saving as many refugees as his ship would carry. He well deserves the thanks of his countrymen for having redeemed our name from utter disgrace in these waters. But why was not the act of mercy repeated a dozen times by order from home? I wish that the noble lords and right honourable gentlemen who scrupled to offend the Turks by removing their victims could know how sovereign rights have been asserted in Crete, and could dream of such knowledge every night for a twelve month.

Many stories of Turkish cruelty towards the insurgents have doubtless reached you, and it is probable that some of them were over coloured by the warmth of party zeal. I am sorry to say, however, that only too much is strictly true. Things have been done which the delicacy of modern society forbids me to record. Outrages have been committed like the worst of the bad old times of Turkish conquest; and who can wonder? There is an outer gloss of civilised life on many of the pachas, educated abroad or by foreign masters; but the Turkish soldiery is as rough as of yore. Then there are the Certan Mahometants burning for vengeance, and a horde of wild Albanians, brought hither because they understand mountain warfare. With such elements of mischief left freely to work, you may easily believe that there are stories which it would be hard to over-colour. I have met witnesses enough to prove a score of murders before an English jury; and when I see the sorrow-stricken faces and flashing eyes of those who speak, it is not difficult to imagine that they retaliate in terrible earnest when they have the power. It is more from a wish that the struggle should be quickly stopped by intervention from abroad than to persuade you that Turks and Albanians are cruel that I mention these horrors; yet as regards the class above referred to, of semi-civilised pachas, of whom much capital is made by Western Turkophiles, I have a word to say. In a village named Apodoulon not far from our present quarters, stand a house built by an English gentleman, who was married to a Cretan. The Englishman had been dead for several years, but the house remained in possession of his family, and being well furnished offered some temptation to plunderers. Now it happened that the Turks came to Apodoulon under the command of a semi-civilised pacha, and this officer allowed his men to sack the English house, watching with pleasure their work of destruction. So much for neutral property. Of what next took place, and which concerns a couple of young Cretan girls, the prettiest in the village, I will only say that this semi-civilised pacha outraged instead of protecting them.

The Christians cannot take the sea-coast fortresses, and the Turks are unable to reduce the hill country, so that intervention seems to be the only means of escape from a continued scene of horror and suffering. How far diplomatists have advanced we do not know, since our communication with Europe is very uncertain, but we hope every day to hear that some decided step has been taken. First an armistice, then a permanent settling of the question. This is the course which would save the island from utter ruin, and leave diplomatists free to act as they thought best upon reflection. I do not doubt but that the Christians can keep up the struggle for a long while, perhaps until Turkey shall be disturbed in other quarters. The islanders are still full of spirit, and their mountains are as rugged as ever. But is it right to let any more villages be destroyed, any more Turks and Cretans slaughtered, when the end must come from outside pressure? It has been said that were the island freed from her tyrants, the Mahometan islanders (Greeks by birth and language) might be massacred in revenge for what Mahometan strangers have done in Crete as well as for their own deeds of violence. This would be the case only with a few particular chiefs and families. The mass of Cretan Mahometans could safely be left to their Christian neighbours, if only the large towns were held for a while by some third party until passions had cooled down, and wrongs were to some extent forgotten. There are in the kingdom of Greece many Mahometan subjects of George I., who live quite contentedly under Christian rule, and speaking Greek in their homes, have a strong attachment to the common country.

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SHRAPNEL SHELL.

(*From the Pall Mall Gazette.*)

Amid the din of those great iron-plate experiments towards which public attention has lately been directed, experiments less famous, but of scarcely secondary importance, are apt to be lost sight of. For some years past a series of this description has been in progress, and has attracted very much less attention than its importance deserves.

Among the many terrible implements of the artilleryman's craft, case and grape shot have attained an almost proverbial notoriety. Within the limits in which they are capable of acting no more formidable missiles have ever been contrived for use against the *personnel* of an enemy. They combine the destructive effects of a concentrated infantry fire with the roar and terror of artillery. But at a few hundred yards from the muzzle of the gun, case shot by reason of the lightness of the balls and their immediate dispersion are use less. In order to do that at many hundreds of yards which case does so well at shorter ranges, General Henry Shrapnel of the Royal Artillery devised nearly three-quarters of a century ago the projectile with which his name is generally associated. The "Shrapnel shell" was first used at Roalica and Vimiera, with an effect to which our opponents bore ample though unwilling testimony. It consisted of a thin spherical shell filled with musket balls and containing between the balls a small quantity of powder sufficient to open the envelope and to allow the balls to travel forward with a velocity proportional to that which the shell retained at the moment of rupture. The point of explosion—the apex of a curved cone described by the bullets—was thus carried forward in the line of fire to such a distance as sufficed to produce case effects upon a body of troops stationed beyond common case range. The principle of the projectile was simply, as General Shrapnel himself expressed it, the extension of the fire of case shot. The effects were derived from the explosion of the gun, and not, like those of an ordinary shell, from the explosion of the bursting charge; and on its first introduction it was not called a shell at all, but a shot—"spherical case shot," a name which defines more accurately the use and character of the projectile than that which has since, in justice to the inventor, been applied to it. Against this class of projectile a practical objection is often urged. Unless the shot opens within a proper distance from the object fired at, its effects are lost or diminished, just as the effects of a case shot are lost or diminished if the guns do not open fire at a suitable range. But the expression "proper distance," for which we should prefer to substitute the term "margin of permissible error," is one which varies according as the true principle of the projectile is neglected or observed. In the original shrapnel the shell was made as weak as possible, consistently with sustaining the shock of discharge, in order that a very small bursting charge might suffice to open it; and the dispersive effect of the bursting charge upon the bullets being thus reduced to a minimum, their action was forward and not lateral, and the margin of error was thus proportionally extended. With such shell it mattered little whether the projectile opened at 50 yards, or 100 yards, or 150 yards even from the object fired at, whereas with a badly constructed shell, the effects of which are local, the margin becomes so small as to necessitate an absolute certainty or exactness of bursting which, looking to the uncertainty in judging distances, in laying the gun, and in preparing the fuze, cannot be guaranteed in practice. This point is one of extreme importance, for upon it the success of shrapnel fire mainly hinges, according as the objection which we have specified holds good or disappears.

Passing over the modifications and improvements which have been effected in the original shrapnel shell, we reach the point at which it became desirable to apply the shrapnel principle to rifle fire. Sir William Armstrong designed with this view his "segment shell;" for which the merit has been claimed of combining in one and the same projectile the qualities of a common and a shrapnel shell. Now we have shown that these qualities are not merely different but antagonistic. The effects of the two classes of shell proceed from diametrically opposite causes. In the common shell we require, speaking broadly, a minimum velocity and a maximum bursting charge and dispersive effect. The essence of shrapnel fire, on the other hand, is high projectile velocity with minimum dispersive effects. To apply these two principles at once is obviously impossible. It is not very surprising, therefore, that Sir W. Armstrong succeeded only—if we may apply the term—in making his shell neither one thing nor another. This projectile consisted of a thin elongated envelope, round the inside of which were built up like the stones in the arch of a bridge a number of segment-shaped pieces of iron, leaving a central space for the bursting charge. This arrangement violated all the principles of the shrapnel construction while it preserved none of those of a shell of the common class. It violated the shrapnel principal, because it substituted for leaden spherical bullets pieces of an irregular form and of low specific gravity; and it aggravated the dispersive effect necessarily produced by the centrifugal force generated in a rotating rifle projectile by so placing the bursting charge that to open the shell it must act through the segments. It violated the leading principle of a common shell by occupying a great part of the space which should have been filled with powder by the iron segments. Experiment have been for some time in progress between projectiles of this description, acting in their capacity, or incapacity, as shrapnel, against a rifle shrapnel shell designed by Colonel Boxer. The essential features of this last shell are, the substitution of spherical leaden bullets for iron segments, and the disposition of the small bursting charge at the back end of the projectile. The shell is a rifle shrapnel shell—neither more nor less. Its action may be best understood by regarding it in the light of a small gun in itself—a gun charged and loaded to the muzzle with missile matter, which is projected bodily to the required distance, when it opens fire upon the enemy. Just as a common shell is a moveable mind, this shell is a sort of movable case-firing gun, the charge of which, however, is only large enough to blow off the false head of the shell and to open the body, which is weakened by longitudinal lines of least resistance. It exerts no dispersive force whatever, and but little appreciable propellant force, the effect of the bullets being derived almost entirely from the communicated velocity of the opened shell. By this arrangement the radius of destructive effect, measured forward in the line of fire from the point of explosion, is extended as much as possible, instead of being, as in segment shell, local or lateral.

The experiments commenced in 1861 in connection with the introduction of the Whitworth gun were continued in 1864 under the superintendence of the Armstrong and Whitworth Committee. Sir William Armstrong's segment shell was employed with his guns; Colonel Boxer's shell was used with the Whitworth guns. In this competition the latter projectile as might be expected, had very much the best of it. The committee, reporting on the 12-pounder, stated that "the shrapnel shell is the most formidable projectile of the two;" and with the 70-pounder, that "the value of the shrapnel shell was exhibited in a far higher degree," and that it "is a far more formidable projectile for the general requirements of war than Sir W. Armstrong's segment shell;" and finally they did "not hesitate to recommend the principle of the shrapnel strongly in preference to that of the segment shell." Since this time the Ordnance Select Committee have carried out an almost exhaustive series of experiments with the two projectiles, the result of which has been to establish yet more completely the value of the shrapnel construction, and to give us shrapnel shell for all our larger rifled guns. Some of these experiments took place at Shoeburyness last week, others in February last at Shoeburyness and Portsmouth, and others have taken place at intervals during the past two years. The only way in which we can convey an idea of the relative merits of the two projectiles as exhibited by these experiments is by bearing in mind that the first and chief thing in shrapnel fire is to have as large a "margin of permissible error" as possible, and then to observe how the two shells respectively have satisfied these conditions. Taking the experiments the 12th, 13th, and 14th of February last, and counting only those fragments which *penetrated* the rows wooden targets, and ignoring those which merely indented the wood as wanting in effective force, we find that while the results of a number of rounds of 7-inch segment shell bursting at an average distance of 57 yards in front of the first row of targets gave a mean number of penetrations of only 19 per cent. of the total available number of segments and splinters of each shell, the 7-inch shrapnel shell bursting at an average distance of 51 yards gave a mean of 51 per cent. penetration per shell, or nearly three times the effect; and at 142 yards even the mean number of penetrations with these last projectiles was 24 per cent. With the 9-inch shrapnel, bursting 164 yards short, the penetrations were 51 per cent. per shell; and the 64-pounder bursting 97 yards short gave 32 per cent. penetrations. In one instance a 9-inch shrapnel burst 600 yards short of the targets, and yet even at this enormous distance twenty-three bullets actually penetrated. In estimating the effects in this way, we are, for reasons which it would occupy too much space to detail, adopting a process peculiarly favourable to the segment shell, and one which conveys an altogether inadequate idea of the superiority of the shrapnel. But without going into tedious details it would be difficult otherwise to convey the results of the experiments. The broad conclusion, however, may be stated to be that while the segment shell to produce any appreciable effect must be burst close up to the object, the shrapnel shell will be effective within the following broad limits of bursting: 64-pounder, from 30 to 300 yards short of the object; 7-inch, from 50 to 400 yards; 9-inch, from 50 to 500 yards short—limits within which any artilleryman will know that the bursting of a shell can always be secured. It has been urged that the local effects of the segment shell may be overcome by bursting it on graze, by means of a percussion fuze, immediately in front of the object fired at. We have always been at a loss to understand how this application could for a moment find acceptance with sound artilleryists. It is as wrong in principle as the shell itself is faulty in construction. With a rifle shell, the deflection which takes place on ricochet is always uncertain, depending upon the precise conformation of the spot of ground struck, and as the delivery of the contents must always *follow* the deflection an element of serious uncertainty is thus introduced into the practice. Moreover, it is essential to the success of shrapnel fire that the bullets or fragments should have a high striking velocity; and this velocity, being derived directly from the velocity of the shell is of course materially influenced by the shell striking the ground before bursting. It is well to observe on this point that one of the main advantages originally claimed by General Shrapnel for his shell was that it was altogether independent of the ground.

By the adoption of these new shrapnel we obtain without doubt a most formidable missile, whether we look to their employment against masses of men or to oppose boat attacks. If we say that a 64-pounder shrapnel contains 224 musket balls, a 7-inch shrapnel 200 3-oz. bullets, and a 9-inch shrapnel 437 3-oz. bullets, independently of about forty splinters for each shell, those who care to do so have the means for making a ghastly calculation of the probable effect of one of these projectiles discharging itself full in the face of a body of troops.

OPINION IN PARIS.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette.)

Paris, April 27.

It would have been useless to write for the last three or for weeks as to the state of opinion in Paris, since it oscillated from day to day between an exaggerated anticipation of immediate war and a returning confidence in peace; but I think it may now be advisable to give the English public a general idea as to the state of mind which every rumour finds so susceptible to change. There can be no doubt that the tendency to accept war with satisfaction, under any circumstances, which formerly distinguished this country, and which made Chateaubriand say, "La France n'est q'un soldat," has been of late years greatly modified notwithstanding the wars of the Crimea and Italy. The natural every day wish is for the "Laissezmoi tranquille." The late successes of Prussia, although they were certainly not agreeable to the French people, who said their pre-eminence as the first military nation in Europe was somewhat overshadowed, never for an instant provoked an inclination to take up arms without some especial cause for it; and if the Emperor had quietly smoked his cigar without twirling his moustache, if he had not appeared agitated by some undefined uneasiness, the new position acquired by the great State of Northern Germany would have been quietly accepted as a *fait accompli*. It was first the celebrated demand of M. Drouyn de Lhuys, then the new organization of the army, and the conjectures and commotion which these measures created, that produced a restless and fidgety feeling—an idea that something had to be done for the sake of honour and safety, and that that something might be war: a possibility by no means cordially welcomed. It is certainly most unfortunate that just at such a moment the question of Luxemburg gave to all the floating shadows that were abroad a sort of substance, and put clearly and unmistakably before the world a question between France and Prussia that had to be solved.

It is now pretty well known that the purchase of Luxemburg by France has been during a long time in course of negotiation between Holland and France, with the knowledge of the Prussian Cabinet; and in conversations between the Prussian Ambassador and the French Minister of Foreign Affairs at Paris, as well as in conversations between the French Ambassador and the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Berlin, the impression which was left on the mind of the French Government was that the Prussian Government would not oppose the bargain. It is evident now that the French negotiators committed the great but common fault of talking too vaguely, and of not bringing clearly to a point the questions that would have to be settled ultimately. At present there is not the slightest desire on the part of the French people to gain Luxemburg; there is, on the contrary, a sort of contempt for so paltry an acquisition, and the fuss that was made about it; but, on the other hand, there is a reluctant but positive conviction that France cannot with honour permit the Prussians to continue to garrison that fortress. "The right of doing so," says every Frenchman, "has been forfeited by the Prussians having voluntarily, and for their own benefit, destroyed the Confederation in whose behalf they were acting, and by the fact that Luxemburg has in consequence fully and entirely reverted to its Sovereign, who is no longer under Federal obligations. If France, then, were to submit to a strong fortress on her frontier being illegally occupied by Prussian troops, it could only be from fear." It is needless to add that Napoleon III. could not long remain in the Tuileries if the Guard at the Grille showed the white feather. Thus, should Prussia refuse her consent to any arrangement for withdrawing from the duchy, no longer attached to Germany, war is, it may be said, inevitable. On the other hand, if, at the suggestion of the Powers whose opinion is now before her, she will frankly consent to any honourable compromise, I think that the French public and the French Government would far from unwillingly accept it, although within the last week or two the army has become somewhat excited.

Let us for one moment pause here, and consider what the settlement of the present difficulty in a peaceful manner, or a reference for its solution to the arbitrament of the bayonet and the cannon, would produce. It has been an error to suppose that war a little sooner or a little later has been decided upon here, and that it is only a question of time. There has been a desire on the part of the Emperor—but feebly responded to by the nation—for increasing France's military strength; but any one who knows him well knows that war with him would be accepted as a necessity, but not sought for as an object, whilst every year continues to add to the peaceful habits from which France would now be reluctantly aroused. This peril past, a long period of peace is probable. But if, on the contrary, the old struggle between France and Prussia is at this time renewed, a mutual and traditional hatred will be prepetuated. We will suppose Imperial France victorious. Will her old eagles, again let loose, pause in their flight? It is a new era of Napoleonic conquest. Supposing Napoleon III. subdued, a republic will be proclaimed by 1,000,000 of men in arms. Nor is there a palace in Europe through which the revolutionary cry will not sound. An awful epoch will be at hand: an epoch so awful that to talk of minor perils is to underrate its importance; and yet we should not take into view all the hazards of the hour if we did not say that the trumpet which summons France and Prussia to the field proclaims that the independence of Holland and Belgium is no more. Under these circumstances there can be no doubt as to what England would do. Frivolous and foolish as it is to be meddling with matters when thy do not concern us, we are no longer a great nation if we do not on great and required occasions make our voice heard and our interests and the general interests of mankind considered. With this view I should hail, in common with every Englishman here, the confirmation of a report now circulating, viz. that, owing in no small degree to British remonstrances, the pending difficulty is to be referred to a Congress, the duty of which will be to see that peace is preserved in the manner most consistent with the honour of France and Prussia, and the general welfare of Europe.

PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL.

(*From the Pall Mall Gazette.*)

We find ourselves placed in a very difficult position. A packet of papers has been forwarded to us by a firm of which we never before heard. The packet is superscribed "private and confidential;" the firm in question being avowedly desirous of securing the strictest secrecy that is compatible with the greatest publicity. As it is evident that we cannot gratify both these objects, and as, owing to the adjournment of Parliament, we cannot consult Colonel Sir Henry Edwards, M.P., as to the course which men of honour should adopt under such circumstances, we believe we shall be promoting the greatest happiness of the greatest number if we cast all privacy and confidence to the winds, and oblige the firm in question by giving to its business whatever publicity our circulation can confer upon it. Terrible as the consequences are of disregarding the warning "private and confidential," we boldly brave them, strong in the conviction that we are acting for the best.

The name, then, of the firm which has privily favoured us with its prospectus, is "John Schwarz and Co., Dalston, London." A close examination of the voluminous papers contained in the private and confidential packet leads us to conclude that the "Co." consists of Frederica, the wife of Mr. Schwarz. This benevolent couple announce that they have founded an "Office for International Marriages," the only establishment of the kind existing in England. They say that they have "references of the highest character," correspondents in all the four quarters of the globe, and that they are prepared to correspond in any written language with any customer who may be conjugally inclined. The address of Mrs. Schwarz to the female sex in general sets forth very clearly the aim of the institution which she and her husband have founded. Her main object is the promotion of domestic happiness, "which subdues the corruptions of the soul, maintains peace of conscience, stimulates to the active discharge of duty, comforts the mind under the afflictions of life, directs the soul towards God, and preserves all relations between husband and wife intimate and endearing." In order to achieve all this, Mrs. Schwarz, being "moved by an innermost feeling, has followed with her whole heart her self-imposed duties, and has made them the all-absorbing topic of her intellectual power, until by studying the history of the human heart, and by striving earnestly to unite persons which by God's agency belong to each other," she has succeeded in establishing the well-known Matrimonial Agency Office at Dalston, which, now in the second decennium of its existence, has extended its agency over nearly every part of the civilized world, and has already achieved brilliant results by marrying couples of all classes, from the highest to the lowest.

The greatest precautions are taken by Mrs. Schwarz to ensure the genuineness of the coin she circulates in the matrimonial market. Gentlemen, as a rule, are compelled to *pledge their word of honour* as to their respectability and earnestness, in order that the highest secrecy, fairness, and discretion may be ensured to the delicate negotiations over which Mrs. Schwarz presides. And no prepayment of any kind, save for postage, is required by Mr. and Mrs. Schwarz from their clients until after the honeymoon. Gentlemen are then expected to pay whatever bonus they may have previously agreed upon, and ladies to give what they please.

In conclusion Mrs. Schwarz says:—

To all ladies, directing themselves to me, even if they do belong to the highest classes, and aspire to the highest pretensions, I can confidently guarantee the fulfilment of their wishes. It gives me great pleasure to announce publicly in the most positive manner that there are always deposited in our establishment a great many first-rate proposals for marriage with fortunes of the most varied amount, from gentlemen of many countries, of different confessions and classes of society from the comfortable citizen upwards to the count und prince; from clerical, scientific, commercial, civil, and military gentlemen, &c., &c. Our institution is particularly advantageous as a medium to those ladies with large fortunes who in addition for their wealth, aspire to a title and high rank in society. Through our connections in all countries we have direct or indirect introductions to all families of note, and even to the saloons of the highest aristocracy.

The other papers consist of a pretty nearly similar address to his male clients from Mr. John Schwarz, the head of the Dalston firm, in which that benefactor of mankind declares, "publicly and without reserve,

IN THE MOST SOLEMN MANNER AND ON OATH,

(with the voluntary undertaking to be held responsible for all moral and legal consequences arising out of such a declaration), that he and his wife have been the means of concluding many international marriages between persons in England and on the Continent." A list follows of the noblemen matrimonially inclined whom Mr. and Mrs. Schwarz have *en disponsibilite*. As it is not a long one we insert it.

1. An Austrian count, thirty-two years of age, Chamberlain to his I. R. Majesty and major in the army, possessor of large estates in Saxony, with a yearly income of 12,000 thalers.

2. A Dutch count, thirty-three years of age, attached to the household of a royal prince of Holland, and director of a well-known gas compagnie in a foreign country.

3. An Italian count, forty years of age, holding a commission as lieutenant-colonel of cavalry in the Italian army.

These noblemen, being desirous of concluding matrimonial alliances, do not look for high family descent; they would cheerfully offer their hands and high social position to any lady of good education, unblemished reputation, and possessing a jointure from £20 to £40,000. The illustrious names of the families of these Counts, as well as their own brilliant careers, are sufficient guarantee for their honest intentions, and any lady, either of the aristocracy or middle classes, possessing the enumerated qualifications, will have a rare opportunity of acquiring not only a highly gifted husband, but also of becoming a member of one of the first families in Europe.

Then come the particulars of a few matches made by Mr. and Mrs. Schwarz, of which the worthy couple are especially proud. The first is between Nicolas Leon Serieux, Chevalier of the Legion of Honour and Lieutenant of Grenadiers of the 12th Regiment of the Line, stationed at Mascara in Algeria, and Countess Leonie Zichy de Wasonskeo, of Bosing, near Presburg, in Hungary. Schwarz and Co., in recording this marriage exclaim:—

Who will not recognize in this union the distinct command of Providence, employing us as instruments for uniting these persons, who, without their assistance, would surely never have met in this world, in consequence of their limited spheres of life? This case may serve as an encouragement to those persons who through timidness or diffidence do not like to address themselves in confidence to the directors of the Institution.

Another match to which Schwarz and Co. invite attention is one between Louis B. Sabarth, Esq., Chancellor of the Royal Prussian Consulate at Belgrade and possessor of the Turkish Medschidie order, and Lady Pauline von Timoni, daughter of the Imperial Austrian Consul-General and Diplomatic Agent Von Timoni, Knight of the Austrian Order of the Iron Crown first class, Commander of the Russian Order of St. Ann with brilliants, Commander of the Turkish Order Iftianschar with brilliants, residing at St. Ulrich's, Luftschutzgasse, No. 36, at Vienna.

The Chancellor Sabarth informed Messrs. John Schwarz and Co. of the celebration of his nuptials in the following flattering words:—

Belgrade, Dec. 7, 1859.

Gentlemen,—In reply to your honoured letter I beg to announce that I since several weeks married to Lady von Timoni ——. My wife is a very excellent person, and I am quite satisfied, and therefore I thank you again. *As soon as I shall receive her dowery I shall make my thanks more substantial.* Assuring you of our highest mutual esteem, I remain yours obediently,

Sabarth.

More evidences and particulars concerning this transaction are deposed at the registry of the Institution, consisting chiefly of correspondences with the Ladies Therese and Pauline von Timoni (mother and daughter) at Vienna; Moritz von Timoni, Esq., son of the Consul-General at Vienna; the Consul-General von Timoni at Vienna; and the Royal Prussian Consulat at Belgrade.

We then have at considerable length the details of the marriage of Johann Frenzl, Esq., Architect and Engineer to the Servian Government at Belgrade, with Signora Charlotte Dantee, of Trieste. Letters from Mr. Frenzl are annexed expressing his perfect satisfaction at his marriage, thanking Mr. and Mrs. Schwarz for having brought it about stating that Mrs. Frenzl is extremely unwell and soliciting their good offices in future, *in case his wifes illness should prove fatal*. Schwarz and Co. do not in any of these various documents made by the firm record precisely the terms on which they deal, but a reference to certain transactions with a nobleman of Mecklenburgh Schwerin, thirty-one years of age, with a fortune of 280,000 thalers ready money, and an estate for which he has refused 400,000 thalers, who, through their mediation, made an advantageous investment in the marriage market, leads us to conjecture that for a transaction of that magnitude they consider the sum of 1,001 thalers 15 sgroschen an adequate honorarium.

Although Schwarz and Co., by their own account invariably deal on the square and aboveboard with their clients, it appears from one of the documents they have enclosed to us that their clients do not invariably deal on equally honourable terms with them. In negotiating a marriage between M. ———, of Brussels, and Mdlle. ———, of Grandson, Canton de Vaud, Switzerland, these marriage brokers seem to have met with two black sheep, who, after having availed themselves of the good offices of the firm to obtain an introduction ending in a happy union, basely refused to reward their benefactors for the trouble they had taken in bringing it about. Such conduct Schwarz and Co. are not disposed to endure silently; so they have circulated privately and confidentially copious details concerning the defaulters by no means advantageous to them enlivened with extracts from their love-letters, and with every name and address given in full that can annoy or damage them. This is the only portion of the private and confidential documents confided to us that we decline to assist in making public. If however any of our readers are anxious to know more to the disadvantage of Mr. ——, of Brussels, and Mdlle. ——, of Grandson, Schwarz and Co. announce that they have caused to be printed a pamphlet, at the service of anybody who will apply for it, containing copies of the marriage contract, and the voluminous private correspondence of Mr. and Mrs. ——, which will give the public a just idea of the dishonesty and ingratitude of that shabby couple, who are at present conducting a grog shop at Brussels.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Prussian fleet now consists of the following vessels:—Two ironclads and eight corvettes, mounting together 174 guns; two avisos, with six guns; thirteen gunboats, with 54; and a number of sailing vessels, with 218 guns.

According to the new Dutch navy organization law, twelve new screw corvettes, with sixteen guns each, ten ironclads, each carrying two 300 pounders, and fourteen monitors are to be added to the Dutch navy. 94,000 Snider rifles, have also been ordered for the Dutch army.

Death of Carlo Poerio.—Carlo Poerio, whose long and cruel imprisonment in Naples had made his name well known to English readers, is dead. He was born in 1803, and was the son of an advocate of Naples. Up to 1848 he had been subject to constant arrests in consequence of his gratuitous defence of political prisoners, but in the latter year he was for a short time one of King Ferdinand's ministers. The horrors of the dungeon in which he was subsequently imprisoned were forcibly described by Mr. Gladstone, who visited him. In 1859, he and other political offenders were placed on board a vessel for the United States, but the exiles compelled the captain to land them at Cork. During his stay in England, Poerio, by the virtues of his character no less than by his misfortunes, made numerous and influential friends. In 1860 he was chosen member of the Turin parliament, and he retained his position as deputy ever since. His health was known to have been much enfeebled by the hardships of his imprisonment.—*Daily News.*

The British Army and the Snider Rifle.—It is with the greatest satisfaction that we are enabled to state that the whole of the infantry in the army of the United Kingdom are at this moment supplied with the Snider rifle, whilst there is an abundance of ammunition ready for their use. All the difficulties to which we have from time to time alluded have been overcome, and the reports from all districts announce a perfect satisfaction with the arm as a practical weapon. A considerable quantity of converted arms are in store ready to be served to regiments on their return from foreign service. It is intended immediately to issue these arms to the army abroad commencing with Gibraltar and Malta. Application has been made by the volunteers of Canada for the supply of the arm to that force. A short rifle has been adapted for the use of the Irish constabulary. The country may therefore rest content that, pending the experiments that are to be conducted by the Committee on Small Arms, prolonged as they must be, our military forces are, in the respect of breech-loading rifled arms, in as advanced and satisfactory a position as can be desired.—*Owl.*

The Lesson of a Royal Waistcoat.—A German correspondent writes to the New York *Nation*:—"Yesterday my tailor sent me a waistcoat which had been lengthend. This is not historical, I own; but what it reminded me of appears to me to possess this character. Prussia is rising in greatness. Prussia is distinguished by Sadowa no more than by her financial system and total absence of extravagance. Well, then, my boyhood fell in the period of Prussia's deepest humiliation and oppression. After the peace of Tilsit, in 1807, the whole country was impoverished to a degree of which our generation has no conception. One day, in the year 1811, when I was a pupil of one of the gymnasia (the royal classical schools) of Berlin, I visited a fellow-pupil of mine to work with him at our Latin 'exercise.' He was the son of the king's tailor, and while we were engaged in our learned pursuit the royal tailor entered the room and said, 'There, boys, this is your king's waistcoat it was too short for him, and it has been sent to me to make it longer.' I was but eleven years old. I lived in the midst of scantiness: yet the impression made by Frederick William III. sending to his tailor an article of dress to be patched seems to have been so strong that the occurrence came back to my mind when my tailor returned my vest in the new born year of 1867. It is true that Progressive modern civilisation and population stand in need of ever increasing wealth. Education, roads, religion, literature national existence and grandeur, individual safety, the constant changing of rare comforts into common necessities, the wants of existence and of culture—all require increasing amounts of general wealth. It is equally true that the greatest, the most heroic periods of nations have often proceeded from periods of great poverty and suffering, as the lives of most great men have been preceded by a youth of poverty and suffering, Martin Luther like. It is equally true that there is nothing so enervating as national and individual extravagance. All nations once great have gone down, in antiquity and modern times, with elaborate cookery, superb furniture, costly pearls, gaudy dresses, and refined licentiousness Assyria, Rome, France in the last century. Fearful revulsions alone can then resuscitate."

The Negro Vote in the South.—Yesterday I was in the midst of about two thousand of the black men of Richmond and vicinity and in an address embracing the present condition of affairs in the South, I touched upon the vote which the coloured people would soon cast for or against liberty, for or against those who yet believed slavery for them was right, and freedom a calamity, and for or against the great principles of the Declaration of Independence and those of the Christian religion. The audience appeared surprised that I should have put such questions, and at the close of the meeting one man came and said.—"Friend, do you 'spose we coloured people forget how de fire burned us once?" "Do you 'spose we is a gwine to put our hands into it again?" Then, in an extended conversation which the old man, I ascertained some interesting facts. He said that the man who formerly owned him came to him the other day and said: "Robert, now you are free; and I suppose you will soon vote like the rest of us. I want to know whether you will vote for the Yankees, or for the old friends who stood by you all your life." "Now, Robert, you know I always loved you and cared for you as a father would for a son, and now could you vote for a stranger against me?" Robert tells me he answered him about as follows; "Well, massa, you was kind to speak to me so dis morning, and dat subject what you mention is somethin' new, and I hasn't given it much attention yet; when Lord bless my soul my heart was like to split, for I knew it wan't so at all, cause I has given it more attention of late dan I has to my church and religion: yes, indeed; and when I was talking to him I knew well enough I would never vote de way he votes. He was kind enough, to be sure—I gives him credit for dat—but still he was an officer in de rebel army, and he fought mighty hard against you all, and against dis freedom what I now enjoys, and I isn't gwine to forget dar very soon, no indeed isn't." Several smart-looking men stood by and listened to Robert, and were wonderfully interested in all he said. They would say, occasionally, while Robert was speaking, "Yes, Lord, dat's how I feels exactly."—Richmond Correspondent of New Rork Tribune, April 17.

A novelty in Naval architecture.—The Swedish Chambers have resolved to send to John Ericsson, the famous engineer of America who is by birth a Sweden, an address expressive of the gratitude entertained towards him by the Swedish people for the signal services which he has rendered to his native country. Ericsson's services have consisted mainly in furnishing to the Government designs and suggestions for the improvement of the navy of Sweden. In particular he designed three monitors, of which the one last built is after so novel and curious a pattern as to merit some attention on the part of the English Government. Her deck is four feet thick, two feet only of which is above water. The deck projects on each side four feet beyond the hull, and is protected on the outer or broad side by one foot of iron, with a teak backing of one foot six inches. The hull is not plated, Ericsson being of opinion that, if a shot should pass the submerged angle which is formed by the broadside and underside of the projecting deck, it would glance off harmlessly from the rounded hull. The screw and rudder are guarded in a similar way, for the deck projects twenty-five feet beyond them. The engines are of 150 horse power, and were also designed by Ericsson. He has also made to the Swedes a suggestion which, but for his genius and skill, would appear to be sheer insanity in this age of steam power. He has proposed the construction of a fleet of gunboats worked not by engines, but by manual power. The coast of Sweden is a net work of islands and rocks, and its countless lakes are full of narrow devious channels, where easily navigable gunboats would be of the greatest utility. The boat designed for this purpose by Ericsson, and already constructed at Motata, is ironclad, and is smaller than gunboats usually are. The deck is completely below the water level, and is strongly protected with plating. A sort of oval tube or sheath open at one end rises above the deck higher than the water. From this points a 15-inch gun, which does not train, but moves according to the position given to the boat by a rudder so constructed as to turn the bow in the wished-for direction. The motive power is applied by the arms of thirty-two men, who act by a simple but effective mechanism on a screw with four flanges. The power thus obtained is said to be 30 or 40 per cent. greater than when applied to oars. The supposed advantages of this gunboat are summed up in cheapness of cost, both in construction and maintenance (for of course no fuel is required), readiness of application, freedom from disordered or injured mechanism, and adaptability for the transport of men or ammunition. The cost of this novelty is a little over £4,000.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

BANKS.

Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. Paid-up Capital—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). Reserve Fund—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

Union Bank of London; General Credit and Finance Co of London, (Limited); and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases collects Bills.

On London.
„ France and the Continent of Europe.
„ Egypt.
„ Calcutta.
„ Madras and Pondicherry.
„ Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
„ Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
„ Sydney and Melbourne.
„ Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

Current Accounts.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Fixed Deposits.

3 months' notice	3 per cent. per annum.	
6 ditto	4	do
12 ditto	5	do.

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 15th February 1867. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

The Agra Bank (Limited.)

Capital £1,000,000 (one Million Sterling) in 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Manager.—M. BALFOUR, Esq.

London Bankers.—Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 4 months sight at 1/11⅛ per Rupee.

3	do.	1/11⅛ „
2	do.	1/11 „
1	do.	1/10¾ „
On demand		1/10½

[illegible]rafts at four months sight are granted for sums under £50 [illegible]s under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

[illegible]eposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do. 4.
Do.	12	do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 27th May 1867.

Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 4 ms' sight above £50.	1s. 11⅛d.	per Rupee.
„ 3 do.	1s. 11¼d.	„
„ 2 do.	1s. 11d.	„
„ 1 do.	1s. 10¾d.	„
On demand	1s. 10½d.	„
On Scotland do.	1s. 10½d.	
On Ireland do.	1s. 10½d.	
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.	1s. 10½d.	

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

Interest.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will credited half yearly on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum, monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits.

12 months	6 per cent.
6 do.	5 „
3 do.	4 „

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ½ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 22nd May 1867.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

HEAD OFFICE—20, HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Paid-up Capital—£800,000.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Exchange.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

4 months' sight (on City Bank)	at 1s. 11⅛d.	per Rupee.
3 do.	at 1s. 11⅛d.	„
2 do.	at 1s. 11d.	„
1 do.	at 1s. 10¾d.	„
On Demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 10½d.	„

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances [illegible] one lac of Rupees in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000, when such has been the case no interest will be allowed, and on fixed deposits as follow:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.

Do.	6	do.	5 „
Do.	12	do.	6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances per Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

Remittances.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent. Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 22nd May 1867. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

Oriental Bank Corporation.—Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 4 months' sight		1s 11⅛d.	per Rupee.
„ 3	do.	1s. 11⅛d.	do.
„ 2	do.	1s. 11d.	do.
„ 1	do.	1s. 10¾d.	do.
„	demand	1s. 10½d.	do.
On Scotland	do.	1s. 10½d.	do.
On Ireland	do.	1s. 10½d.	do.
On Paris	do	1s. 10½d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.		1s. 10½d.	do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rates of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 23rd May 1867.

The Delhi and London Bank (Limited).—Established in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £325,000.

Head Office, London—J. C. Parry, Esq., General Manager.

Inspector of Branches in India:—David Lancaster, Esq.

Branches:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, Jubbulpore and Benares.

London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

Exchange.

4 months' sight	at 1s. 11⅛d.	per Rupee.
3 do.	at 1s. 11⅛d.	„
2 do.	at 1s. 11d.	„
1 do.	at 1s. 10¾d.	„
On demand	at 1s. 10½d.	„
On Scotland and Ireland	at 1s. 10½d.	„
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	at 1s. 10½d.	

The Bank draws upon its Head Office, 76, King William Street, London, and on the Union Bank of London.

Government Securities are purchased and sold, also Bills of Exchange on England, Calcutta, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee; *and on every large Town in India*, Australia and Continental Europe, also *on Alexandria, Cairo, and Baghdad.*

The Bank draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.

The Bank will transmit Bills direct to England on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.

The Bank undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of Shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the Interest or Dividend thereon, as declared half-yearly, when authorized so to do, and remit the same by its own Bills without any charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a Commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

Current Accounts.

Interest allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 at two per cent. per annum. Interest is also given on *fixed* deposits half yearly:—

At 6 per cent.	requiring twelve	months' notice of withdrawal	
At 5	ditto,	nine	ditto.
At 4	ditto,	six	ditto.
At 3	ditto,	three	ditto.

Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager.

Delhi and London Bank, Limited, Rampart Row, Bombay, 30th April 1867.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

J. & C. White & Co.'s Wines as follows:—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases. Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases. Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

Keyl & Co., Bordeaux.—Messrs. GADDUM & Co., Agents for the above Firm, have just received a fresh supply of the following carefully selected WINES and BRANDIES:—

		p. doz.
CLARET	Médoc	Rs. 6 8 pts.
	Do.	„ 12 0 qts
	Chateau Beltasse	20
CHAMPAGNE	Moët & Chandon's Sillery—qualité supérieure	29
	Roederer Carte Blanche	38
COGNAC	Vieux Pale	18
	Tres-Vieux	25
	Tres-Vieux Champagne	35

For Sale, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Champagne—Jules Mumms	Rs. 38	per dozen.
Moselle Sparkling Muskatel	„ 35	„
Do. Do. Schazzburg.	„ 40	„
Claret Fine	„ 13	„
Do. do.	„ 16	„
Sherry Fine	„ 28	„
Do. do.	„ 30	„
Do. Superior Amontillado.	„ 32	„
Do. Fine Red Seal	„ 32	„
Do. Amontillado Yellow Seal.	„ 32	„
Do. Very superior Green Seal.	„ 36	„
Brandy, Rouyer Aine & Co.	„ 24	„
Allsopp's Ale, quarts.	„ 8	„

SILLAR & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
Adelphi, London.

The London, Asiatic & American Company (Limited,) Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz. Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	90
Do. „ Do.	40
Do. „ a Crown	30
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40
Do. do. Pints	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co	36
Do. Spakling Brand a Crown	
Do. Fine Still Red Seal	18
Do. Fine Still Blue Seal	30
Do. Superior Still Green Seal	40
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	26
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29
Do. Golden, Do.	29
Do. Vino Fino	29
Do. Red Seal	37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33
Claret Light Capsule	15
Do. do. Pints	8
Do. Yellow Seal	23
Do. Red Do. Pints	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32
Port Black Seal	26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34
Do. Brand a Crown	24
Old Tom, Red Seal	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts	36
Do. Pints	19
Curacoa, Sweet or Dry	42
Maraschino	48

N. N.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

1st January 1866.

For Sale.—Flower & Sons' Beer, bottled by Ashe, in cases, suitable for up-country carriage, of 4 Dozen Quarts at Rs. 5, and 7 Dozen Pints at Rs. 3 per Dozen, Cash. FINLAY, CLARKE & Co.

Bombay, 15th May 1867.

For Sale.—Tennent's Beer, selling off cheap to close a consignment.

Revd. S EDULJEE'S Gujrati Grammar chiefly suited for Officers and others learning English. Apply to 7, Forbes Street. ROGERS, COHEN & Co.

Notice.—We beg to intimate that we have transferred the agency for the sale of Messrs. JULES MUMM & Co.'s first quality Champagne to Messrs. J. A. BROWN & Co., who will always be prepared to supply this very fine dry sparkling Wine.

20th May 1867 JACKSON, ACKROYD & Co.

The Genuine Mumm's Champagne.—The Undersigned have just received per "PEVERIL OF THE PEAK," a fresh supply of Messrs. G. H. MUMM & Co.'s "CARTE BLANCHE" Champagne in Quarts and Pints, at Rs. 36 and Rs. 38 per case respectively.

PASSMORE & Co.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 4th April.

"Crown Sherries."—The Undersigned Agents for Messrs. E. J. BRAND & Co., have received per "PEVERIL OF THE PEAK" a small consignment of their well known WINES in 3 dozen cases at Rs. 25 per dozen to insure a ready sale.

PASSMORE & Co.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 4th April.

The Undersigned have for Sale at their Godown's, MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE "CARTE BLANCHE" Rs. 36 per case, Crown Sherry, E. J. BRAND & Co. in 3 dozen cases, Rs. 25 per dozen, Chateau La Teur Gueyrand, Claret Rs. 16 per dozen, Margaux do Rs. 12 per case of 1 dozen. PASSMORE & Co.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 4th April.

Irish Whiskey.—Dunvilles Celebrated V. R. Whiskey Rs. 18 per Dozen. N. B. 2 Quarter Casks of the above for sale.

CLARETS—Excellent Bordeaux Rs. 11 per Dozen (to effect quick sales)

HUNGARIAN WINES Red and White Voslauer Rs. 20 per dozen. Red and White Goldick Rs. 25.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1867. BLACKWELL & Co.

Selected Sherries.—Treacher & Company (Limited) strongly recommend their Sherries at present on hand, consisting of

Finest Amontillados (a choice dry wine)	Rs. 42
Black Seal (a superior dinner sherry)	„ 33
White Seal (a good dinner wine)	„ 28
Bronze Seal (a full bodied sherry)	„ 28

Beer.—Wm. Younger & Co.'s well-known India Pale Ale:—Consignments ex "A. O. A.," *Daphne*, and *John Bright*, are now ready for delivery,—price Rs. 5 per dozen qts.; Rs. 3½ per dozen pints. Apply to

Bombay, 22nd May, 1867. BLACKWELL & Co.

Allsopp's Beer, bottled by Friend. New Bottling, recently arrived. Quarts at Rs. 5 per dozen, Pints at Rs. 3½ per dozen in fine bright condition. Apply to THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED.)

Bombay, 24th April 1867.

Messrs. Lecurier and of Leurnier's Grand Imperial Champagne for Sale.

1 Dozen Cases Quarts, Rs. 32
2 „ „ Pints „ 34

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

For Sale, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CLARETS, Eshenauer Benecke—St. Estephe	at Rs. 12	per doz
Do. Do. St. Julien	„ 15	„
Do. Do. Pauillac	„ 18	„
Do. Do. Pontet Canet	„ 25	„
Brandy, Aef de Luze—Gold Ring	„ 18	„
Champagne, Lelegard	„ 25	„

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.,
Cursetjee Furdonjee's Building, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 16th Nov. 1866.

Established in Bombay 1842.
Established in London and Bordeaux 1815.

Messrs. Cutler, Palmer & Co. solicit that orders for their well known Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, from their friends in India, may be sent

In BOMBAY	from Messrs. and private consumers	to Messrs. Rogers & Co.
„ „	from Native Shopkeepers	to Eduljee Pallonjee Bottlewalla.
„ POONA		to Messrs. Rogers & Co.
„ Secunderabad Saugor, Kamptee, Seetabuldee, &c.	„ „	Cursetjee & Co.
„ Mhow	„ „	Merwanjee Cooverjee & Co.
„ Ahmedabad & Guzerat	„ „	Jehangir Pestonjee & Co.
„ Kurrachee	„ „	Budgett and Hughes.
„ Calicut	„ „	Hirjee & Co.
„ Madras	„ „	Binny & Co.
„ Calcutta	„ „	Folkard & Co.

Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s Sparkling Champagnes specially prepared for India, shipped in quarts and pints:—in three qualities and four styles. These Wines are of the very best procurable.

Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s Sherries are selected with the greatest care and especially for a tropical climate: they comprise six qualities and styles.

Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s Clarets are Pure Wines of the Choicest Vintages and Chateaux. These are shipped direct from their Bordeaux Cellars in six qualities, in quarts and pints.

Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s Ports in quarts and pints, are Vintage Wines of two qualities only.

Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s Moselle and Hock, (in quarts and pints) either Sparkling or Still, are from the best known Houses in Germany. These Wines are confidently recommended as being inferior to none shipped to India.

Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s Old Pale Cognac, (protected by a Trade Mark on capsule and label). This well known old Brandy is highly recommended.

Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s Best London Old Tom, and Old Jamaica Rum, need only be compared with similarly named spirits shipped to India to be preferred to them (protected by Trade Mark on capsule and label.)

Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s Irish and Scotch Whiskey from the most approved Distilleries (protected by Trade Mark.)

Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s Cordials are Luxardo, Wynaud Fockink, and Heerings, shippers well known, and who excel all others in the manufacture of them. Cheap imitations should be avoided.

Cutler, Palmer & Co. Respectfully notify that the selling prices of their Wines are fixed by their friends above named, to whom enquiries should be addressed for terms, &c.

Cutler, Palmer & Co.,
WHOLESALE LONDON HOUSE, 44, Mark Lane.
RETAIL LONDON HOUSE, Charing Cross Railway Arches.
BORDEAUX HOUSE Place, du Champs de Mars

Still Hocks and Moselle,

Of light "alcoholic strength, and yet almost imperishable through their purity, and with marked fragrance of the true vinous character, the Rhenish Wines are the Wines for intellectual gaiety."—Druitt on Wines.

A consignment of these for the Hot Season has just been received from CUTLER, PALMER & Co., the finest for years.

Breakfast	Rs. 26 per dozen.
Fine, Dinner	„ 33 „
Dessert (Johannisberg & Marcobrunner)	„ 50 and Rs. 40

ROGERS & Co., Bombay and Poona.

Cutler, Palmer & Co.—Messrs. Rogers & Co. have just cleared another shipment of C. P. & Co.'s liquids, and are now executing outstanding orders. In consequence of the increasing demand for some of the Wines, particularly Still Hocks and Burgundies, great difficulty is found in keeping up adequate stocks, consumers are therefore recommended to forward their orders at once. The Brandies and expensive Sherries having had twenty-five years of steady sale are always in stock.

BURGUNDIES. For an encomium on these see Dr. Druitt on Wines. The Gouty and all others are strongly recommended a perusal of that work which will form Messrs. C. P. & Co.'s best Advertisement.

Chambertin	Rs. 48
Nuits	„ 36
Macon	„ 24

CHAMPAGNES. (Drunk at Marlborough House).

Quarts	Rs. 38, Rs. 31, and Rs. 26
Pints	„ 20, „ 17, „ 14

BRANDIES. The following which are samples are exquisite.

Cognac of 1851	Rs 50
„ Old Brown	„ 36

They are distinct from the usual qualities in stock Rs. 33, Rs. 28 and Rs. 26.

For details of all see Price Lists.

ROGERS & Co.,
Bombay and Poona.

INSURANCES.

London and Oriental Steam Transit Insurance Office.

Established 1843.

The undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Cargoes by Steamers and first class sailing Vessels at current rates of Premium, to England and all Eastern Ports, claims being payable at the option of the assured either in India, China, or London according to the established usage of Lloyds.

G. F. HENRY, Agent in Bombay.

4, Rampart Row.

Royal Insurance Company.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

Fire Branch.

		£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums	1862	300,690	15	11
Do.	1863	341,668	3	2
Do.	1864	406,403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of		64,735	10	8

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

Life Branch.

		£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for	1860	73,150	18	6
Do.	1862	105,703	1	11
Do.	1864	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Roya Insurance Company.

Bombay, 16th September 1864.

Queen Insurance Company.—Head Office, Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool. Capital—£2,000,000.

Trustees.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq.; Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

Directors.

Bernard Hall, Esq.	William Hickman, Esq.
William Hind, Esq.	W. Thompson Hill, Esq.
Patrick Hunter, Esq.	R. W. Kelley, Esq.
Henry Fowler, Esq.	George B. Kerferd, Esq.
Lewis J. M. Mason, Esq.	Joseph Kitchen, Esq.
William Aikin, Esq.	Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
H. G. Ashhurst, Esq.	Dadabhai Naorojee, Esq.
John Bateson, Esq.	John T. Pagan, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.	R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.	John Sharp, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.	Thomas Simpson, Esq.
Thomas Cardwell, Esq.	Francis Tothill, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.	J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	Rogers Waterhouse, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	

Actuary & General Manager.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.

Secretary.—John Elphick Leyland, Esq.

The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first class offices. For further information and particulars apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

The Standard Life Assurance Company.

Established 1825.

With which is now united

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the Standard Life Assurance Company and the Colonial Life Assurance Company, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Annual Revenue of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000 Sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 Sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,337 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS AND AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or other temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

Bombay Board.
H. Prentis, Esq.
H. Somerville, Esq.
C. M. Keir, Esq.
A. Stewart, Esq.

Agents at Bombay.
The London, Asiatic, and American Company (Ld.)
11th July 1866.

Universal Life Assurance Society.—*Established in London and Calcutta 1834*—Confirmed by Special Act of Pariament 6, William IV, Cap. 61.—Invested Capital Rupees 8,237,000, of which Fifty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Directors.

G. Taylor, Esq.
H. Cleveland, Esq. | J. Bogie, Esq.
A. Hay, Esq.
Agents.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.

Medical Referee. r. J. W. Reynalds. | *Solicitors.* Messrs. Kelly & Co.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Soceity, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1865, was 8,615 assuring	£7,590,968
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was	£1,458,379
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1865 were	£823,798

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 9th May 1866.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate	Rs. 480	0	0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit.	„ 240	0	0
Net Annual Premium	240	0	0
Or at the reduced English rate	Rs. 246	0	0
Less 50 per cent. as above	„ 123	0	0
Net Annual Premium Rs.	123	0	0

No Society Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies, Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a Honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or Afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be Assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, *i. e.* without Profits, at Reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid, should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good Health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies upon which the Age has been admitted, Indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate, so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Mehrji, Johnston & Co.—This Day, TUESDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. MEHRJI, JOHNSTON & Co. will submit to sale by Public Auction the following Articles:—

100 Pieces T Cloth.
157 do. Chintz of different Patterns.
5 do. best Persian Carpet.
1 Handsome Children's Perambulator.
2 do. do. Iron Swing.
1 do. Palanquin travelling Clock with Alaram.
1 do. Mahogany Cheval Glass with Stand.
2 American Cooking large and 2 small.
1 Gold Watch by Dent, require winding after 8 days.
1 Eight Days' Clock.

Also, a small consignment of best Tortoiseshell Combs, a few Gold Albert Chains and Locket, Gilt Framed Pictures, a quantity of Handsome Blackwood Furniture, Chinese made elegant Teapoys, and fancy Chest of Drawers, a quantity of best Plated Ware, a few Sets of English Books containing Ledger, Journal, Cash Book, and Index, Photographic Frames, Fiddles, Eau de Cologne, a small quantity of Port and Sherry Wine.

On Commission.

20 Nos. only are remaining unfilled up for a Raffle on a Solid Mahogany Piano, by Joseph Kirkman and Sons for Rs. 5 each.

MEHRJI, JOHNSTON & Co.
No. 7, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 28th May, 1867.

SALES BY AUCTION.

G. B. Gladding.

On TUESDAY, 28th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, G. B. GLADDING will sell by Public Auction at No. 2, Clare Road, Byculla, the Furniture and effects of a Gentleman leaving this country, consisting of valuable Drawing, Dining, and Bed Room Furniture, Chinaware, Cut Glass, and Plated Goods, Brougham, Phaeton, Riding and Driving Horses, and an excellent assortment of Wine, Spirits, and Beer.—Property on view day before sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, G. B GLADDING will sell by Public Auction at Cumbala Hill, the Furniture and Effects of a Gentleman, changing his residence, consisting of Piano, Dining, Drawing Room and Bed-Room Furniture, China Ware, Cut Glass and Plated Goods, 1 Horse and Brougham, Mail Phaeton with Horse, &c. &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

1 Single-seated Brougham.
1 Double Barrelled Rifle by Reilly.
Fine Lunca Cheeroots of various shapes, Rs. 12 and 15 per 1,000.

Bombay, 28th May, 1867. G. B. GLADDING.

Dinshaw Hormusjee & Co., Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Street.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on account and risk of the concerned and by order Thacker Purshotum Vullubjee, the following:—

L. H. O. 50 Boxes old and damaged Cinamon.

Terms—Cash.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 1st June at 1 P. M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, such as Circular and Telescopic Tables, Side Board, Chiffoniers, Meat Safe, Engravings in Maple and Gilt-frames, Chairs, Couches, &c. &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One very light single Horse Brougham by "Windover." A quantity of Beer, McEunans.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 28th May, 1867.

Crawford & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay

AUCTION SALE OF STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, LATHES, SHAPING MACHINES, SAW AND SAW BENCHES, GARDEN PUMPS, HYDRAULIC PRESSES, BRICK AND TILE MAKING MACHINE, BOLTS AND NUTS, &c. &c.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., sale to commence at 2 o'clock, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction at the premises of Messrs. A. Laing and Son, Engineers, Cursetjee Sookisjee Street. Horizontal Steam Engines, condensing ditto, Saw Spindles, circular Saw Benches, double and single chamber brick and tile-making Machines, double multiplying Jeweller's Boiler and Brakes, Stamping Machines, Garden and Force Pumps, Boiler Trucks, Stroke Shaping Machines, Self-acting and Surfacing Lathe Hydraulic Presses, Cast Iron Pullies, Stocks, and Dies, Machine patent Belting, wrought-iron Bends, Crosse Ties, and Cocks, of various sizes.

Catalogues with full particulars specifying sizes, power, &c., are being published.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following properties will be submitted to Public Auction on their respective premises, on the date hereinafter described, by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., by order of the Mortgagee, on account and at the risk of Cassum Abdool Guney, Abdool Guney Cassum, Meah Ahmed Cassum, Rabea Bebee, the wife of Mahomed Hussun, and Khatya Bebee, the wife of Mahomed Fukeer Mahomed, the Mortgagees.

Lot 1.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 P. M., with premises, all that the right, title, and interest of the abovenamed Mortgagees, in all that piece of Furzundaree ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, consisting of 3 Compartments, situate near the Fish Bazar, in Syed Abdool Rahamon Street, otherwise called Bangle Bazaar, containing by admeasurement 270 square yards, or thereabouts, assessed under No. 118, and bounded as follows:—On the east by sweepers' passage, on the west by Syed Abdool Rahamon Street, on the north by the house of Borah Tyebjee Bhoymea, and on the south by house of Jumnadass Vurjeewundass.

Lot 2.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 P. M., on the premises:—All that piece of ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, consisting of four Compartments, situate in Chinch Bunder, 1st Street, containing by admeasurement 319 square yards, or thereabouts, and under No. 7, and standing in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No.—and bounded as follows:—On the east by Public Road, on the west by property of Cassum Abdool Guney, on the south by property of Nursey Natha, and on the North by Chinch Bunder, 1st Street.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PAIR OF WHITE ARAB HORSES &c., AT PARELL.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 12 o'clock, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at his residence at Parell, on the Road, leading to Government House, (left hand side), right opposite Lowjee Castle, the Household Furniture &c., of a Gentleman removing to other quarters, the same comprises Handsome, Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Services, Cut Glasses, Plated ware Carved Blackwood Round, Pier, Sofa, Drawing and Washing Tables, Couches, Hat Stand, Side Board, Screens, Wardrobes, Chest of Drawers, Clothes Presses, Teapoys, Whatnots, Camp Cots, Carpets, Argand Lamps, Bath and Dispense Room, Furniture, Cooking Utensils, &c. &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A nearly new light Dog Cart.
A Pair of Grey Arab Horses.
Double and Single Harness, &c., &c.

N.B.—The above will be on view one day previous to sale.

FOR SALE.

A strong Grey Arab Horse, 8 years old, 14½ high up to any weight, a good hunter and has been ridden by a Lady.

A Bay Arab Galloway, 13½ up to 11 stone, sound, quiet, and carries a Lady. High Caste and very showy.

N.B.—The above may be seen by giving two hours' notice.

REDUCED TO Rs. 20 PER DOZEN.

PORT WINE.—But a few dozen of this superior Wine, hitherto priced at Rs. 24, being now left the price is reduced to Rs. 20 per dozen to close consignment.

Bombay, 28th May, 1867. CRAWFORD & Co.

Bennett & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 1st proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twists, &c.

On account of the concerned:—

An Invoice of Chubb and Son's Cash Deed Paper and Palanquin Boxes of sizes, with their Patent Locks and duplicate Keys, a few Polished Brass Wardrobe Brackets.

AT 1 P. M.

1 Pair of Retriever Dogs.
1 Young Bull Terrier from Earl of Seffron's Breed.
1 Scotch Terrier.
1 Spotted Carriage Dog dalmatian.

Any Carriages and Horses offering.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION BY MESSRS. BENNETT & Co., THIS DAY, TUESDAY NEXT, THE 28TH DAY OF MAY, 1867, AT THEIR ROOMS, IN FORBES STREET, FORT, IN ONE LOT AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.

The Assets of the Universal Bank and Financial Corporation (Limited), consisting of certain debts partly secured by shares together with such securities and the right to receive the proceeds thereof. The particulars of the said debts together with the securities can be ascertained on application to the Liquidators of the Universal Bank and Financial Corporation (Limited) at their office, No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort.

NARAYEN CRUSTNA LAUD,
GOVIND BALCRUSTNA, } Liquidators.
13th May, 1867.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c, AT CHINCHPOOGLEY, PARELL ROAD, ADJOINING TO "APNA COTTAGE."

On THURSDAY, the 30th inst, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at a Bungalow, at Parell adjoining to "Apna Cottage," handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass, and Porcelainware, &c., the same comprises Rich Cut Glassware, Neat Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast and Tea Sets, Plated Curry Dishes, Dish Covers, a set of Spoons and Forks, in Mahogany Case, Dessert, Knives and Forks, Cruet, Egg, Pickle, and Liquor Frames, Candlesticks, Tea Tray, Tea Set, Salver, Centre Piece, Claret Jug, Butter Pot, handsome Plated single 2, 3, 4 and 6 light Hanging Argand Chandeliers, Globe Lamps, Hall Lanterns, Wall Shades, Richly Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Circular, Dining, Sofa, Pier, Card and other Tables, Chairs, Couches and Sofas, Tea Poys, Whatnots, Chiffoniers, Screens, Sideboard, Bedstead, Wardrobes, Gown and Clothes Presses, Chests of Drawers, a neat Square Pianoforte by Broadwood, an Harmonium, New China Mattings in Rolls, Table Ornaments, Vases, Copper Cooking Utensils, Dispense and Godown Articles, Garden Gas Lamps, an Aden Cow and Calf, &c. &c.

No Catalogues, and the property is now view.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS AND PORCELAIN WARE, &c., AT MOUNT PLEASANT, MALABAR HILL.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY next, the 3rd proximo, at the residence of A. D. ROBERTSON, Esq., C. S., at Mount Pleasant, Malabar Hill, valuable Household Furniture, Lamps, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c.

Catalogues will be published, and full particulars will appear in future advertisements.

SALE OF VALUABLE ENGLISH MAHOGANY AND WALNUTWOOD FURNITURE, &c., AT BYCULLA, NEAR THE JEWISH SYNAGOGUE.

On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY the 4th and 5th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction in a Warehouse at Byculla, near the Jewish Synagogue, an invoice of very handsome English Mahogany and Walnutwood Furniture such as full and half-back Sofas, Easy and Drawing Room Chairs, Hall Tables with Mirrors, Chiffoniers with Plate Glasses, Tea Poys, Telescope, Dining Tables, Writing Tables, Whatnots, Towel Horses, Convertable Ottomans, suits of Drawing Room Furniture consisting of Sittees, Easy, and without Arm Chairs, Elegantly open carved Blackwood Furniture such as Circular and Oval Tables and Tea Poys with Marble Tops, Circular, Pier, Sofa, Writing and other [illegible] Tables, Conversation half-back and other Sofas and Sittees, [illegible] Ottomans and other Seats, Horned Hatstands, Drawing Room, Easy, Priedieu, Rocking, and other Chairs, Chiffoniers, Tea Poys, Whatnots, Music and Book Stands, [illegible] Dumb Waiters, Side Board, Screens, Dressing and Washing Tables, Wardrobes, Presses, Chest of Drawers, Dining Room Chairs, Cheval and Dressing Glasses, Dining [illegible] Camp Tables, American Chairs and Benches. Blackwood Rattan Couches, Rich Cut Glass Ware, [illegible] Handsome Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Services, Rich Electro Plated Ware, such as Sets of Dish Covers and Hot Water Curry Dishes, Centre Pieces, Cruet, Egg, Liquor and Pickle Frames, Salvers, Tea Trays, Tea Sets, Tea Kettles, Sets of Handsome Spoons and Forks and Dessert Knives and Forks in Mahogany Cases for 12 persons, Candlesticks, Sets of Cutlery, English Tool Chest, Wire Gauze, Meat Safes, Bronze and Plated Double, four, five, and single Light Hanging Argand Lamps with Drops, Table, Side Board and Reading Lamps, Handsome Looking Glasses and Pictures, first-rate Music Boxes, a Handsome Velvet Pile Carpet 60 feet by 20, Panorama Balls, Rich Carpets and Table Covers, China Flower Stands and Pots, Handsome Figures, Vases, and Papier Machie Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Table Ornaments, and a variety of miscellaneous Goods, sets of single and double Harness, &c. &c.

No catalogues, and the property will be on view four days previous to the day of sale.

TO LET.—A suite of apartments, above BENNETT & Co.'s Rooms.

No. 5, Forbes-Street. BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 28th May, 1867.

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